THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1867. NO. 40.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

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No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

SEINES AND NET TWINES.

SEINES, NETS, ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS,
LEADS AND NET FITTINGS,

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H. & G. W. LORD,
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Special Term of the Superior Court
FOR BLADEN.

BY ORDER of His Honor, the Judge presiding at the recent Fall Term of the Superior Court of Bladen county, a *Special Term* for the trial of civil cases, will be held at the Court House at Elizabethtown, on the third Monday in December next. Witnesses and Suitors in civil cases will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN T. MELVIN,
Clerk S. C.
38—w6w
nov. 1

ROCKY POINT ACADEMY,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THIS INSTITUTION IS NOW IN SUCCESSful operation upon a permanent basis. The Board of Trustees announce their determination to make it a first class Seminary and confidently solicit patronage from a discriminating public.—With this view they have secured, for the next five years, the services of a first-class teacher, as Principal, Mr. A. R. Black, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They have erected a commodious building and propose the introduction, at the early day, of suitable Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. Ample facilities will be afforded to those wishing to prepare for a collegiate course on the old plan, but at the same time the design of the Trustees to establish a school that shall be more practical in its operations than has been customary heretofore, and in accordance with the real wants of our time. Prominence will be given to the study of Mathematics and those branches of Natural Science which throw light on the common and every day business of life, and incite and win the student to agricultural and scientific pursuits. Our English Text Books are used as are fully up with the discoveries and improvements of the age. The location is favorable, on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, fourteen miles from the city, surrounded by a thrifty, intelligent and moral neighborhood, as healthy as any in Eastern North Carolina. The act of incorporation forbidding the sale of ardent spirits within three miles of the Academy, will be rigidly enforced.

TERMS:

The Scholastic year consists of Forty Weeks, commencing the first Monday in October and ending in July; and is divided into four quarters, of Ten Weeks each. Tuition is $10, $12 50 and $15 per quarter, according to advancement, and payable at the end of each quarter.

Board, including everything, can be obtained at $12 per month. When a student bears a part of the expense, or is absent on Saturdays and Sundays, a liberal deduction will be made.

D. T. DURHAM, President.
CALVIN V. HINES,
JAMES H. DURHAM,
HINTON E. CARR,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
W. W. LANE,
JAMES S. HINES,
Board of Trustees.
oct 23 21-6t—37-4t

LIFE THE GREAT QUESTION, DEATH.

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the death-bed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection,

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $6,000,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this foresight and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

30 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GIVES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,
Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.
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Bound Volumes of the Wilmington Journal for Sale.

SEVERAL VOLUMES OF THE "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," Weekly, running from 2nd January, 1862, to 12th January, 1865, are offered for sale. These volumes are as complete as they can be made, and are valuable, as they contain much information that cannot be procured otherwise.—They have been preserved and bound at heavy expense, and will be sold low.

Price per set $30.

Apply to
A. L. PRICE, or
P. HEINSBERGER.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

AUTUMN.

Farewell! thou dying Year, farewell!
Thy reign is almost o'er;
Fled the freshness of vernal hours,
The glory of thy summer bowers—
And e'en thy last pale ling'ring flowers
Will soon be here no more!

'Tis sad to see the hues of death
Fast stealing o'er thy bloom,
To hear the fitful Autumn gale
Sweep through the lonely wood and vale,
Breathing its low, prophetic wail,
O'er thy approaching doom!

To me, in every passing breeze,
There is a tone of grief,
Recalling hopes of vanished years,
Now only seen thro' Memory's tears—
An emblem of whose fate appears
In every falling leaf!

Perhaps there are bright eyes that weep
To see thee pass away,
Who in thy course, departing year,
Have ne'er been dimm'd by sorrow's tear;
And blest with all of bright and dear,
Would gladly woo thy stay,

But there are some whose hearts are glad
Thy darksome reign is o'er—
Who would not live thine hours again,
For riches of the earth and main;
But joy those days of care and pain,
To them can come no more.

For thou hast seen the dearest ties
Of earthly feeling broken!
To be renewed, oh! never more,
Unless on that eternal shore,
Where, grief and death forever o'er,
No parting words are spoken!

Then fare thee well, departing Year!
I would not woo thy stay;
Thy sighing winds breathe of the tomb;
Thy fading roses speak the doom
Of the heart's cherished hopes, whose bloom,
Like thine, has passed away!

From the Charlotte News.

"AGED SIXTEEN YEARS."

Written upon the death of Miss Jennie Burwell.

Fold her fingers over her breast,
Never again will its throbbing rise;
Fill them with flowers and let her rest—
Shining angels in Death's disguise,
Came last evening and closed her eyes,
And bore her soul to its native skies.—
GOD has willed it, and so 'tis best!

Pure as the lily's dewy sheen,
Fair as the roses round her spread,
Last September she was sixteen—
This is November and she is dead!
Sweetly she sleeps on her snowy bed,
Our hands and lips on her lovely head,
But God's boundless Universe between!

Far too lovely to lay away,
Under the graveyard's gloomy mould!
All too precious that dust and clay
Should such treasure of love enfold!—
Wait till Time's rapid race is rolled,
And bright with a blessedness untold,
She will rise at the Judgment day.

Never now on her shoulders slight,
Shall pain, or sorrow, or sin be laid;
Robed in raiment, whose spotless white
Never will mildew or moth invade,
As the Angels she stands arrayed
Beauty that never will fleet nor fade—
Bathed in the bliss of eternal light!

Saved and safe in immortal bowers,—
Life and its wearying warefare done,—
Gladly the glory gilded hours
Sparkle with rapture as they run
Heaven's journey has just begun,
The goal is gained and the crown is won,
Circlet of stars and am'ranth flowers!

Beautiful child, her footsteps trod
On thornless roses for sixteen years;
Touched, not smitten, she bent to the rod,
Leaving us thorn-wreath, and cross and fears,
Passed from earth's heart aches, and pain and tears
Straight to her home in the crystal spheres,
The great white throne of her Father and God!

FANNY DOWNING.

Charlotte, Nov. 2, 1867.

From the Louisville Journal.

SPRING AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

There's a dear, sweet spot 'way down in the past,
To which my heart ever turns with a sigh,
And my tears fall fast as leaves in the blast,
When the winds of Autumn are hurying by.
'Tis the happy place where I drank my fill
And cooled my burning thirst with joy,
From the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

In the old stone house standing high above,
With its honest front and open door,
Dwelt the dearest friends of my boyhood's love
In the gay and happy times of yore.
On their love and their friendship musing still,
I dream with sweet but saddened joy,
Of the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

I look around me and the friends are gone,
Who played with me there in my boyhood's time,
And still through this world I am wandering on—
Now dreaming a dream and now muttering a rhyme.
But up through the mist of memory still,
Like music heard from the land of joy,
Comes the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

In the valley below, where the maple shade
Grows dark on the mound of her early grave;
Lies sleeping forever a gentle maid,
Who was lovely as God to earth e'er gave.
And the stream flows on in its music still
As it comes with a hymn of joy,
From the gushing spring at the foot of the hill,
Where I drank when I was a boy.

STATE NEWS.

WAYNESVILLE—GINSENG—CAPT. POLK—EARLY SETTLERS—SORGHUM.—The American people are noted for their free use of the superlative degree. We are ever seeing the *finest* horse, the *hottest* day, the *prettiest* woman, and the *finest* locality. But I must place this town on record as excelling all the towns within my knowledge, in some respects—one at least. It has been found by measurement to be 2,700 feet above the sea, and is claimed to be the most elevated site of any town in the United States—Districts included.

Wayneseille is certainly behind no place in the old-fashioned kind of hospitality. It makes one think of the good old time before the days of railroading.

Waynesville is encircled with a belt of mountains that stretches literally around the place, excepting gaps that afford outlets for the traveler. One of these peaks rises to the height of 6,000 feet.

Near the village is one of the finest sulphur springs in the land. In addition to its medicinal property, it possesses the additional charm of being as cold as ice-water.

It is a singular fact that the temperature here at W. is so cold that no ice is put up for summer use, for the reason that buttermilk and water are cold enough in the summer without ice. Blankets are used in sleeping all the year.

Whilst this is so, the mountain slopes present the singular feature of having belts of warm currents never visited by frost. In this it resembles the great Mexican valley, where a man on horseback can get a lemon fresh from a tree, and in the same day ride to a locality where the icicle can be gotten for the lemonade.

At this elevation, no wonder Waynesville should be healthy. At a Sabbath school I attended yesterday, I was interested in looking over the school in search of a delicate-looking boy, but I did not find one.

This county takes its name from Treasurer Haywood, of Raleigh, and the county seat from General Wayne, of the Revolution of '76.

The trade in Ginseng and other medicinal roots, of which I wrote you over a year ago, continues to be the life of Western North Carolina. Ginseng, Snake Root and a number of medicinal vegetable productions, are indigenious to the mountains of this State. They are eagerly sought after by the North; so much so that capitalists have been known to furnish our merchants out here, with ready money, for buying up these roots. The result is, in many neighborhoods the sale of these articles has been nearly their only source of income. They are dug from the mountains by the poor generally; Indians engaging considerably in the enterprise.

Ginseng is by far the most important of them all. This is a substitute, as I have said before, for tobacco and is chiefly exported to China. But the Ginseng grows in an endless variety of shapes. In the main it is shaped like a carrot, but it varies from this to an almost endless variety, occasionally assuming almost a human shape. While the Chinese use the ordinary roots for medicinal purposes, or a substitute for tobacco, it is said that these human shaped pieces are objects of superstition among them and are perhaps worshipped by them as gods.

Counting all the counties that lie in the vicinity of the Blue Ridge, for say fifty miles in the east and from that line out to the border of the State on the west, the income from these roots would I presume, hardly fall short of a quarter of a million of dollars a year. This carries comfort to many a mountain home of the poor and destitute and is nearly their only means of raising money, these roots being nearly the only marketable thing they have.

Gen. Polk has now a son living and in business at Asheville, Capt. Polk; and the widow of the lamented Bishop has recently been on a visit to her son. He is merchandizing. His firm is Polk & Summey.

The first white child known to have been born in North Carolina, west of the Blue Ridge, was born a few miles west of Asheville. His name heads this paragraph, and was the son of an early settler, named Daniel Smith, the famous "Indian fighter."—Smith, jr., built a house with port holes, which is still standing. The old man was noted for his extensive possessions. He lived near the French Broad, and died not too soon to see a large white population follow the wake he had led to an Indian territory.

I see here at Waynesville, the first colored person born West of the Blue Ridge, Smart Welsh by name, now an old man, and greatly respected by the people of this country for his upright deportment. He is said to have become a "red string" one morning, but, like the man who passed through five States in one day, old Smart became *not* a "red string" before sunset. He represents that after getting in the ring, he looked around, but not seeing any white faces he liked, he bolted, and has never seen the lantern since.

A new apparatus for making "Sorghum," is penetrating this western country. There is a vast difference between the eastern counties and the western, relative to the Sorghum culture. It has been comparatively abandoned in the east, but is abundantly grown in the west. Let us see who are the wiser.

It has been demonstrated at the North and West, that an acre of the right kind of Sorghum will yield 200 gallons molasses and 1,000 pounds of sugar. The interest in the product has increased until there is a monthly journal published in Cincinnati devoted to Sorghum, "The Sorghum Journal." It gives the proceedings of the Sorghum Conventions, and the results of labor with the cane.

A new Evaporator is in use. It consists of a copper pan, twelve feet long, say four feet wide. This pan has a series of bars, reaching nearly across the inside of the pan at the bottom, so arranged as to allow the liquid to run up and down these ribs. It enters at one end of the pan, runs up one rib and down another, until it reaches the opposite end, when it leaves the pan not only syrup but as clear as white honey, free from the peculiar Sorghum flavor, thick and heavy, and by far the best molasses I ever knew made from this cane.—The new pan (Corey's) is in use near Asheville.—Cor. of Ral. *Sentinel.*

AGREEABLE TO THOSE WHO CAN CARRY OUT THE PROGRAMME.—We were attracted yesterday morning by a large display of boats—one, some 25 feet long, and smaller ones of light draft, with dray loads of preparations, including trunks, provisions, &c., and very naturally supposed that some expedition was on foot. Our surmise was correct: a party of gentlemen, Captain N. B. Palmer, of New York, (an old shipmate,) and Messrs. Stone, Brewer, and Semminor, were embarking on a tug, which towed along their conveyances, en route for Currituck Sound, where they intend passing some leisure days in discussing curlew, swan, geese and duck shooting. The larger boat was provided with sails, and was capable of towing from point to point on the Sound the lighter floats, on each of which the several sportsmen could embark on his own hook. The latest style of "blind" (something new) was brought on too, and a more elegantly gotten up establishment we have never seen.—Norfolk *Journal.*

ARRESTED.—Augustus Holmes, a freedman, who committed a murder in Edgecomb County, N. C., last June, was arrested by Chief of Police Radcliffe, on yesterday, through information obtained from Private Riggs, of Co. B, 5th U. S. Artillery. Holmes had been in the freedmen's hospital, in this city, for a length of time, and it was while at this institution that disclosures were made which led to his arrest.—Columbia *Phœnix.*

DIED.—At his residence near Chulahoma, Miss., on the 20th ult., of dyspepsia, Col. Richard Philips. He was born in Wake county, N. C., in 1811, and was one of the first settlers of North Mississippi. His funeral sermon was preached by Elder Brooks, of the Methodist Church, of which Colonel Philips was a consistent member, and he was buried with the honors of Masonry.

Col. P. was a man of large intelligence, and served several terms in the Legislature for this county. It has been said, if you would know a man, learn what his neighbors say of him, and Col. P. was beloved and esteemed by his neighbors, as was evidenced by the large concourse of friends attendant at his burial. He was a man of integrity, a useful member of society, and a good neighbor, a kind husband and father, and we believe a christian. To his afflicted family we offer our sincere condolence. Peace to his ashes.

Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion.*

CANAL BROKE—WHAT WILL BE DONE.—The recent freshet in the Roanoke has caused the bursting of the Canal which supplies the mills of this place, causing the entire suspension of business for the past two days. The canal was damaged at quite a number of places above this point, but workmen are engaged in its repair, and will soon make it all right again.

An expenditure of a proportionate amount of money to the good that would be accomplished in the placing of a proper canal above this place would give here a fall of water sufficient to run every manufacturing establishment that could be stacked for eight miles above here, and then the supply would never be exhausted. We predict and verily believe that in a few years—so soon as the political elements which now distract the country shall have become sufficiently settled not to debar Northern capitalists from seeking the South—this thing will be accomplished. The condition of the South has been so changed that her people will in the future look more to manufacture than she has hitherto done, and we honestly know of no point offering more inducements than Weldon—tapping as it does a section peculiarly adapted to the raising of the staple wanted, and possessing water powers unsurpassed elsewhere in the South.—Weldon *State.*

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—At the session of the Superior Court for this county, owing to the amount of time consumed in the consideration of criminal cases, the civil docket was not entered upon, and the court adjourned to meet in extra session in January next, for the transaction of this business.

Weldon *State.*

CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE A. & N. C. R. R.—Owing to the lateness of the hour of the adjournment of the meeting, we are unable to publish the full account of the proceedings. Henry F. Bond, Esq., was Chairman and Alex. Justice and Bridges Arendell were Secretaries. The Board of Directors are authorized to borrow not exceeding $200,000, and to mortgage the Road for the debt. We shall publish the full proceedings in our next issue.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—The following list shows the amount of cotton, and its destination, which has passed this point since our last issue from the way stations upon the Wilmington and Raleigh roads—not including that which passed over the Seaboard road from the Raleigh road:

FROM THE WILMINGTON ROAD:

For Petersburg,	158 bales.
For New York,	58 bales.
For Baltimore,	35 bales.
For Norfolk,	28 bales.
For Portsmouth,	2 bales.

FROM THE RALEIGH ROAD:

For Petersburg,	61 bales.

FROM WELDON:

For Petersburg,	41 bales.

Weldon *State.*

Democratic Address.

The following is the address of the National Democratic Committee:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Patriotism and fraternal love unite their voices in calling upon every American freeman to remember that one day spent in the service of his country may avert many days of national disaster and distress. The immediate present, fraught with the mightiest affairs of States, cannot be neglected by the supporters and defenders of constitutional law and liberty. The present involves a turning point in our history. A splendid and crowning victory for Democratic Conservatism, the stability and the integrity of our nationality will render our progress in the march of nations equal and indivisible. It is not our object to specify in detail the reasons that ought to govern the action in this crisis of all sincere friends of the true principles of our Government. They are weighty and manifold. They appeal to the reason and judgment of the people with the same force and spirit which conquered the independence of America, sustained her honor and glory in 1812, added to her renown in 1846, and preserved her unity and integrity in 1851. It is our country calling upon her patriotic sons to do their duty. It is our mother extending her hands to her children for support. He who refuses to heed the call is unworthy of his share in the rich heritage of American freemen. Every recollection of the glorious past, every remembrance of the mighty deeds and mighty names of our heroes and our martyrs, every consideration in the present, peace, concord, fraternity, Union, prosperity and happiness, all demand that in the hour of the coming action every true soldier of American independence, of the Constitution of liberty and of law shall be found in line of battle. Strike the enemy by your votes with the strength of Jove. Let your blows through the ballot box be sure and effective, and let radicalism thus patriotically and practically find its final death blow and winding sheet in the lasting memory of its many crimes.

CHARLES MASON, Iowa, Chairman.
THOS. B. FLORENCE, Pennsylvania.
HENRY W. HARRINGTON, Indiana.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Pennsylvania.
JAMES G. BURRETT, Washington.
JONAH D. HOOVER, Washington.
CORNELIUS WENDELL, Washington.
WILLIAM FLINN, Washington, Sec'y.

A Pennsylvania Democrat's Programme.

Judge Underwood, who, in his absence in Europe, was nominated and elected to Congress by the Democrats of the Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, was, on his recent return, welcomed home by his political friends, to whom he made an address, in which he thus stated the policy he intends to pursue:

The restoration of the dissevered States to their places in the Federal Union—the committing suffrage, and all other local and domestic questions which the constitution does not expressly control, to the free and unconstrained action of the several States—the strict subordination of the military to the civil power of the country—the admission into the two houses of Congress of such loyal white representatives as the States may send by a due exercise of suffrage, uncontrolled by federal bayonets—the restoration to the people of their constitutional currency of gold and silver at the earliest day the business of the country will bear it—the adjustment of all our revenue laws upon such a basis that public credit may be strengthened, revenue increased, and taxation lightened—the revival of trade, industry, and commerce throughout our whole country, and to this end the cultivation of a fraternal spirit of amity and concord between the States and the people of the States.

This wide continent cannot be governed by a military despotism which tramples upon the rights of white men in the interest of the negro race. The founders meant no result so preposterous—posterity will never pardon us for prostituting our institutions to such unworthy ends. The negro is an object of our kindest sympathies and should be protected in all his natural rights, but let him never be set up to rule over the white man. Since the days of Ham he has proved himself unfit for this, and it is madness, the madness of Bedlam, to attempt it in a country like ours. But if the States can be left to the enjoyment and exercise of their just rights, protected and fostered, but not oppressed, by the federal government, the whole continent we inhabit will not prove too wide a theatre for the development of the principles of American liberty, and the imagination of men cannot set bounds to the social happiness and material prosperity of our people.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Political Campaign of 1867.

"*The sky is changed!* And such a change! Oh, night,
And storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous strong!
Yet *lovely in your strength*, as in the light
Of a dark eye in woman. Far along,
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
LEAPS THE LIVE THUNDER—*not from one lone cloud,*
BUT EVERY MOUNTAIN NOW HATH FOUND A TONGUE,
And Jura answers from her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps that call to her aloud."

We once heard a gifted orator of New England, now late a Democratic President of the United States, pronounce the above inspiration of genius in respect to a great movement of the people. But far more now is the immortal verse of England's most impassioned bard typical of the great moral results of a free people that are announced in accents terrific to tyrants, yet replete with glorious hopes of genial results to our common country.

The Empire State, through the acclamation almost of the people of her great city, the commercial centre of the Western Continent and from which ramify arteries and nerves in commerce and finance that permeate round the earth, has planted herself in the immortal eminence of an acknowledged leadership in a course to which all States of the North will in another year move in grand procession and in most imposing pageant.

New Jersey has returned, after a temporary aberration, to her old orbit in the political firmament. Being the belt of the Middle States of the North, with Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—having like elements of character in population—her return to Conservative principles was an assured thing. For the same reason, were Indiana to vote to-day, the negro party, led by Colfax, would meet with overwhelming disaster. Suppose, also, that Congressional elections were now to take place in the States of the North, how overwhelmingly would the present usurpers in the Rump Congress be repudiated by the people?

On the same base line with Massachusetts, the cherishing mother of fanaticism, bigotry, and sumptuary legislation, are Central New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the northern portions of Illinois and Iowa. All these States and parts of States were early and largely settled by Massachusetts men. Being politicians of her stamp, the policy in legislation for monopoly interests, for sumptuary laws, and for bigoted fanaticism has had nearly as strong a foothold in these colonies as in the mother herself. It is singular, however, that Radicalism was—outside of Maine, a rib of Massachusetts—first wounded in the New Englandized portion of Ohio—the Western Reserve—and it was typical of a like fate in Massachusetts herself. The like type of rigid and intolerant Radicalism has been much broken up in Western New York. If, then, Radicalism, as represented in Massachusetts and her colonies, by the native stock, has come to so much grief, what of good to liberal principles must not be anticipated from a return to true democratic ideas of the German element, which is utterly opposed to religious tests and sumptuary legislation? The States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, so largely populated by the Teutonic element, must be thoroughly revolutionized by them in another year. So, also, Illinois, whose election being now only for county officers, may not be entirely indicative of what may occur a year ahead. As to Maine, if she adheres to her sumptuary laws, the people will certainly haul off from the Radical line. Massachusetts, in repealing the prohibitory laws next winter, will cast off from the Radical party all the temperance element, and thus probably lose that State to the Radical party. In the belt of Middle States, where sumptuary legislation does not exist, the great issue that has led to the defeat of Radicalism has been that of Africanization of the South, and the proposition for republicanizing States in authorizing, by act of Congress, universal suffrage. If Congress were to act, and it were to take practical effect, Missouri, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and, indeed, nearly all the excluded States would go against them, besides assuredly losing all the Border States that were formerly free ones, except, perhaps, Iowa. This State, with Rhode Island and Vermont, Missouri and Tennessee, are the only ones where the Radicals will not have their full of troubles the coming year. Nor can they count upon a practical Africanizing of all the Southern States, since the constitutions that may be framed will not all stand the test of approval by the registered voters, or perhaps by Congress.

Radicalism is near its end. If Congress goes on with usurping and cruel legislation, the Conservative sentiment of the country will become still more shocked. If it stops, a portion of the Radical element will abandon the banner of the Rump. If it proposes to take refuge under the wing of a hero in the field, or even a martyr in its cause, let us point to "Sheridan's ride" throughout the North as having been utterly void of effect in political influence. The people are intelligent and resolved. They are sternly looking to principles and measures, not men. The better portion of the Radical press are already thundering against the Stevens, Butler, Colfax, Forney usurpations, cruel proscriptions, and sanguinary persecutions, and are calling for practical measures of reform concerning the finances and taxation, for the relief of an afflicted people.

In whatever form the duties of Radicals lie, as the paramount power in position, with them is the entire responsibility as to what shall be done in either an affirmative or negative direction. By their acts the people will continue to adjudge them. They must return to reason, conservatism, and duty, inside of the Constitution, and not "outside of it," if they would not, by another summer, be as frantic fugitives, imploring the hills and mountains to fall upon them, to avert an unexampled popular doom.

Let the Conservatives and Democrats continue to assail them, and bide their own time to propose measures of policy when they shall be in the seats of power. We have heard, indeed, of another movement of figurantes and posturers in politics to summon a Democratic National Convention; but the sound sense of sagacious leaders repels the project as one as much in the interest of the Radicals as if they had bought and paid for its initiation at this premature moment.

The popular sentiment against ultra Radicalism is as the winds and waves.—Deep speaks unto deep. The great commercial marts upon the Atlantic send words of cheer to the Pacific slopes of gold. The The mineral States and Territories, containing the very cream of the daring, enterprise, and energy of the land, are as a unit against destructive and ultra Radicalism, and their influence is constantly exerted upon the Western mind, and, in fact, upon that of the entire country. The best opinion of European conservatism, or liberalism in statesmanship, contemns and repels the revolutionary or usurping Radical party in this country.

Soon the monstrous profligacy and corruption of Stanton, as the leader of Radicalism in the Cabinet, will be so exposed as to attract a vast element of popular strength to the Conservative party. The hideous defalcations under Radical rule must, sooner or later, be laid bare to the public gaze, and the criminal officials who, as proteges of Radical Congressmen, are screened from view, will be punished. The whole view of the atrocities of the rapacious robbers of public treasure will make some of the blackest pages in American history. The time must come when the list shall be published of those who were arbitrarily arrested upon no foundation of just charge, and were long confined in loathsome bonds without trial, and many of whom died in chains, or were released only to linger on for a while under privations, until death come as a relief to a painful existence. The continued wants and woes of the whites of the South, as so vividly depicted by the Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical paper in ability and influence in the whole land, must decimate the Radical party of its good men only to attach them to the Conservative cause. The fate of rotten Radicalism is sealed. It is an arch made up, under circumstances of an absorbing passion, of elements in wrong and crime. Together they have stood for a time, but striking out a single stone precipitates the whole stupendous fabric into ruins.

Grape Culture.

Certain newspaper articles designed to show that the culture of grapes in this country, generally, and in the Ohio Valley in particular, must eventually prove to be a losing business, have had altogether more currency through the press than they have deserved. The motives of such misrepresentations it is useless to inquire; but the fact that they are wide of the truth is manifest to those who have correct information on the subject, and should be distinctly made known.

This matter has been set right in one or two papers at a distance, which has given too ready credence to the false views in question by Robert Buchanan, Esq., of this city—a gentleman who is *au fait* on this subject, and whose extensive vineyard, successfully cultivated for years, is a practical demonstration that the grape can and will be a permanent and profitable article of culture here. Last year, and two or three before that, were rather unfavorable, owing to the milldew and rot, yet this year his own crop, Mr. Buchanan informs us, will pay, and on an average of a series of years has been a steady source of profit.

In this vicinity, writes Mr. B., we have 10,000 acres in vineyards; in the State 2,000 more. In Kentucky there are over 1,000; in Indiana 4,000; in Missouri, 500; in Illinois, probably 500; in Tennessee, 1,000; in Georgia, 500; in South Carolina, 400; in North Carolina 300; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Texas, California, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, have all done more or less in vineyards with encouraging prospects to persevere.

The sales of grape-vine cuttings and roots in this market for the last three years will average three millions and a half of the former and one million of the latter annually. This does not look as if grape culture was on the decline, or in danger of proving to be a failure. That the grape is subject to the casualties of other fruit crops, no one will deny; but it is found to be as reliable as the apple, our hardiest fruit.—Last year the crop was almost a failure in this vicinity, but in Mississippi and Georgia it was much better. The average yield of our best vineyards for a series of years is three hundred gallons to the acre, of ordinary vineyards two hundred. The latter is about the average for France and Germany. One hundred gallons to the acre will more than cover the cost of the crop, and leave a small profit. The crop thus far has proved remunerative, or it would have been long since abandoned.

General Grant and the Radicals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—There is a great deal of commotion evinced here to-day among the presidential politicians. The Thurlow Weed republicans, with Rufus F. Andrews (surveyor of the port) as chairman of committee on the subject, have nominated Grant for President. Chief Justice Chase is in town, and has been visited by Greeley, Evarts, Opdyke and others of his friends of the other wing of the republicans.

Dana's new paper comes out on December 1st. The elections, it is said, makes it doubtful whether it will go for Grant or Chase for President.

The Tribune this morning, in an editorial, comes out for Chase for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley wrote the article.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7th.—Wendell Phillips made a speech yesterday in the town of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., at a gathering of the "friends of freedom." He said he was decidedly opposed to placing General Grant in the position of President, for his sentiments were unknown. He said "he did not want to see intelligent people cheated a second time." "General Grant," he continued," "was a Democrat and a West Pointer, two elements that have rarely made a radical."

New York and Wisconsin Senators.

The new Legislature of New York will not have the selection of a United States Senator in place of Governor Morgan; the statement to the contrary was erroneous; nor will the Legislature of Wisconsin be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Doolittle. The terms of both the Senators named expire on the 4th of March, '69, but as the members of the lower house in these two States are elected annually, the election of a Senator will devolve on their successors, to be elected one year hence.

There are three national railway bills awaiting the action of Congress: First. The Galveston, Kansas and Little Rock Railroad, eight hundred miles long.—Second. A freight thoroughfare from the Mississippi to the Alantic, with depots at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and Third. A coal road from the Eastern shore of New Jersey to the mining regions of Pennsylvania. There will also be presented bills for a railway from Beaufort, S. C., to Raleigh, N. C., and thence to Cumberland Gap and Wytheville, Va., and a connection with the Georgia State road at Atlanta, and thence to Savannah or Brunswick.

Charleston *Courier.*

OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

TARBORO', N. C. Nov. 6, 1867.

Eds. Journal: There was a meeting of the citizens of Tarboro' held at the Court House to-night, and, although it was not generally known, there was quite a large number of both white and black citizens present. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Chamberlain as President, and the appointment of Messrs. Orren Williams and A. McCabe as Secretaries.—The President briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to secure concert of action in the approaching election.

The meeting was addressed by Col. John L. Bridgers, and Allen Turner and W. H. Butler (colored). Col. Bridgers spoke in a very clear and plain manner, and urged upon the meeting to vote in the coming election for only the right kind of men, who would represent them and their views in the Convention. The speeches of both of the colored speakers were of a conservative spirit, that of Butler especially, who made an excellent speech, and gave the colored people such advice, which, if followed, will result in great good not only to themselves but to the entire community.

A committee of fourteen were appointed, seven white and seven colored, to visit each of the fourteen precincts in the county, in which meetings are to be held for the appointment of three delegates from each, to meet here on next Tuesday, these delegates to nominate candidates to the Convention, who will receive the support of the county.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed through the entire meeting, and I think that the movement commenced here will result in good.

The body of a negro man, Lewis, formerly belonging to Mr. W. S. Battle, was found near this place this morning. He had been gunning, and his gun was found by his side. There were no marks of violence upon his person. An inquest was held over his body, whose verdict was "died of heart disease."

A colored man, working on the Railroad bridge, fell from the bridge and attempted to save himself by catching hold of a piece of iron, which, in the descent, pierced him through and through, causing immediate death.

W.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New British Minister—Solicitorship of Revenue—Suppression of Illegal Armed Organizations—Order of the President—Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Information has been received here that Sir Edward Thornton has really been appointed by the British Government as Minister to the United States. Sir Edward holds the matter under advisement, and the British Government is awaiting his acceptance or declination.

The President has not yet been able to select from the applicants a suitable person to fill the office of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, has been named by some of the papers as the probable appointee, but there is authority for saying that he has not been considered by the Executive in connection with that position, and that he will not receive the appointment.

The following is a copy of the order of the President for suppressing armed organizations in the District of Columbia. It is addressed to General Grant:

"I am reliably advised that there are within the District of Columbia a number of armed organizations, formed without authority of law and for purposes which have not been communicated to the Government. Being at the present time unnecessary for the preservation of order or the protection of the civil authority, they have excited serious apprehensions as to their real design. You will therefore take official steps for promptly disbanding and suppressing all such illegal organizations."

This order is dated last Monday, the 4th instant, and applies to all armed military organizations, whether composed of negroes or white men. General Grant reports that beside the companies composed of colored men there are four companies of white citizens whose organizations are likewise unauthorized.

Chief Justice Chase left here this morning for New York, to be absent about a week.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has gone to New York, and expects to return by Saturday next.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has been here two or three days, had a long interview with Gen. Grant to-day, the purport of which has not been made public; but gossip has it that the conversation was relative to the probable candidacy of Gen. Grant for the presidential chair.

DATA.

Hon. Ben. Wade and Negro Suffrage—His Opinion of the Grant Movement and Confiscation.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The Commercial publishes a three column account of an interview with Vice-President Wade. He says that the negro suffrage amendment was the cause of the defeat of the Republicans in Ohio, but at the same time he is utterly opposed to abandoning that issue.

He adds that he

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

The Election—The Form of Voting—Important Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28, 1867.

SIR:—There being considerable difference of opinion upon the right of an elector, under the Act of Congress and the order of the Commanding General, to vote for or against a Convention and not for delegates, or for delegates and not upon the question of a Convention, and it being a matter of great interest and importance, I have presumed to seek an official decision upon it. I see nothing in the Act of Congress or in the order of Major General Canby, to prevent the exercise of this privilege by the voter, but desiring, as the editor of a paper, to be governed by unquestioned authority in any advice I may give, I hope it will not be inconsistent with your engagements or duty to favor me with an early reply.

I am, very respectfully,
JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

To LT. L. V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Charleston, S. C.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7, 1867.

MR. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Office Daily and Weekly Journal,
Wilmington, N. C.

SIR:—In reply to your communication of Oct 28th, I have the honor to state that the Acts of Reconstruction leave no discretion as to the subject referred to by you to the Commanding General.

Only those votes for delegates which conform to the Acts of Congress by being inscribed either "for a Convention," or "against a Convention," can be counted in the canvass of votes.

Very respectfully, sir,
your obedient servant,
L. V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

It will thus be seen that the plan proposed to defeat the call of a Convention by non-action cannot be carried out without abstaining from the polls altogether, and thus giving up the control of the Convention, should it be called, to the most violent Radicals. This we cannot afford to do. Without concert of action, any plan to defeat a Convention will be attended with disaster, and we must not run any risks of securing the election of Conservative members where there is any possibility of doing so.

Let all Conservatives, white and black, vote AGAINST A CONVENTION, and for proper candidates. General CANBY informs us by the above letter, that ballots which are silent upon the question of a Convention will not be counted in the canvass of votes. We cannot go behind this authority. Whether well or ill-advised, it is the law of the election, and we must be governed by it. It therefore becomes necessary for those citizens who had determined to remain silent upon the question of Convention to vote against it. Even in counties where there is no hopes of electing Conservative candidates, voters should deposit their ballots against a Convention and for the names of persons for delegates.

We hope those papers in the State which have endorsed the non-action policy will give publicity to the above official letter from the Adjutant General of this Military District, and we trust it will find its way into the columns of those papers favoring a Convention. Let our people be thoroughly advised as to their rights and instructed as to the forms with which they must comply in order to cast a legal vote.

This official decision must necessarily end all differences between the opponents of the Convention. All must unite in a direct negative vote. If from a want of unanimity in the ranks of Conservatives the Convention will be called, let us manifest that at least a large minority of the people, composing a majority of the white voters of the State, will not endorse the unconstitutional and revolutionary action of Congress. If unavailing, let our protest be manly and imposing.

The Official Vote.

We publish elsewhere a table comprising the entire registered vote of the State. It will be seen that the white majority is 31,403, which was doubtless increased to 35,000 by the registration of last week. There are twenty counties which return negro majorities, none of which will hardly be changed by the late registration. These counties, under the allotment of General CANBY, are entitled to thirty-six of the one hundred and twenty delegates of which the Convention will be composed. We do not believe that the Radicals can carry many counties, except those sworn to them by the black supremacy. At least, the Conservatives should have seventy delegates, which gives the Radicals fourteen more than negro majorities call for. In Virginia and Georgia but a few thousand whites supported Radical candidates, and we do not believe that our people are less patriotic or devoted to principle. It requires only an effort upon our part to save North Carolina from the unpromising condition of her sisters who have thus far begun the work of reconstruction.

We cannot calmly contemplate the terrible fate of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana—the awful doom of Tennessee, without arousing ourselves to make a manly effort to save the Old North State. It has not been in the power of the military authorities to make the negroes supreme in this State, and it rests with the white voters to say whether they will permit it in the future. Congress may do its worst—may declare us territories—may disfranchise the remaining whites—may interfere with the rights of property—but they are powerless, for their very rage and excesses will only the more certainly insure their defeat. The people of the North have already filed notice with Congress that they intend to reconstruct the Government. The people of these States will regulate suffrage, and the negro must look to the whites of North Carolina, and not to the venders of Loyal League charters, or Radical peddlers and place-hunters for their future privileges.

Is the Reaction Real?

Never was a party more thoroughly endorsed by the people than were the Radicals in 1866. Their majority in eighteen States was three hundred thousand. The Howard Amendment, upon which those elections turned, was not regarded as so violent a measure as to compel the desertion of a party with which so large a majority of the Northern people had been acting for several years. Besides, there had not been sufficient time to soften the bitter feelings and prejudices of the war, and even many good men were influenced in their hostile attitude toward the South on account of the cowardly assassination of President LINCOLN. We have always believed, and recent elections have confirmed this opinion, that questions of feelings and prejudices and not of principles influenced the result of the elections in 1866. As time and more correct information have ameliorated this virulence we find men leaving party connections which tend to increase them. The attempt, therefore, to increase the stringency of reconstruction legislation has been most severely rebuked by the very people who have been so lustily relied on and quoted by Congress as authorizing the measures. Prejudices still exist—falsehood and slander yet distill into the hearts of the Northern masses their poisonous venom, but not to such an extent as to lead them blindly into measures injurious to the whites of the South and detrimental to the whole country.

It is to this change of feeling—of heart—on the part of the North to which is properly attributable the great reaction of the present year—a change influenced as well by a natural and kindly sympathy of race as by the effects of time and correct information.

Some few party papers and politicians are so ignorant or knavish as to attribute all of these great changes to mere local and trifling causes. One paper attributes the change in Maine to constabulary reforms,—another more truthfully ascribes the defeat in California to party corruptions. Temperance done the work in Massachusetts. Lager beer in New York, and so on to the end of the chapter. We are satisfied that the negro did it everywhere.

However this may be, the re-action is wonderful and without a parallel in the political history of this country. The thirty-ninth Congress assembled with an endorsement in the eighteen States which have held elections this year of *three hundred thousand majority*. Under their negro legislation, these States have responded this year with the following result:

	Dem. Maj.	Rad. Maj.
Maine		12,000
New Hampshire		3,000
Vermont		20,000
Rhode Island		2,000
Massachusetts		25,000
Connecticut	1,000	
New York	45,000	
New Jersey	20,000	
Pennsylvania	1,000	
Maryland	40,000	
Delaware	2,000	
Kentucky	50,000	
California	9,000	
Ohio		3,000
Iowa		25,000
Wisconsin		4,000
Minnesota		3,000
Kansas		5,000
	168,000	102,000
Democratic majority,	66,000	
Democratic gain,	366,000	

Here is a change of more than a third of a million in eighteen States within a year—figures, the magnitude of which make insignificant the party cry of "local causes." In every State which has held an election since the passage of the Reconstruction Act, the great Democratic Conservative party has made large gains.—There has been no single exception.

The New York *Tribune*, deploring these results, says that "unless arrested, the work of reconstruction is practically delayed." Certainly, to delay and defeat reconstruction, as advocated and attempted by the Radicals, is just what the people intend by their votes. They favor reconstruction, but not such as will convert the South into a Hayti—not such as will subject the whites of ten States to the domination of negroes. The North desires a reconstruction of the South upon principles of humanity and justice, and such, sooner or later, they will have. Thus we read the verdict which they have rendered at the ballot-box.

Against a Convention.

Let electors recollect that votes for delegates will be invalid unless the words "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention" are also on the ticket. It was no part of the intention of Congress or the officers sent to do their work to permit voters a free choice in the elections. The Acts of Congress, the orders of the military, are intended more to bolster up the Radical party than reconstruct the Union. They apparently give our people a choice, but it is the "deliver or die" choice of the highwayman.

We cannot afford to surrender our prospects of electing a majority of Conservatives. Therefore those opposed to a Convention must vote directly against it. Even in counties where there are no prospects of electing Conservative delegates, we must unite upon a ticket so that our votes against a Convention can be counted. In counties and districts where the election of Conservatives are certain or probable, the voters cannot afford to remain silent, but must vote, so, in order that there can be unity of action, those residing in counties and districts where negroes have majorities must vote for delegates, that their votes against a Convention will be effective.

Let us unite. *Let Conservatives in counties returning negro majorities make no compromises which may commit the party to any of the heresies of Radicalism.* Rather by our votes let us protest against these iniquities, and look for relief from our white friends differently situated. Never in the history of the State was it more important that issues should be closely and clearly defined. Policy, availability, personal ambition, compromise must be cast aside. Let us fight this contest upon the platform which the Northern elections have adopted for us.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Directors of this Company, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to take steps immediately, to put the Road from the Western portal of the Tunnel of the Blue Ridge to the French Broad River, in the county of Buncombe, under contract; and as soon as the counties of Madison and Buncombe shall make reasonable county subscriptions, then to let the Road from Asheville to the Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, to contract. The county subscription to be expended in said counties respectively, and to this end it is ordered that the books be opened for the subscription of stock.

Weston the Pedestrian.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Weston the pedestrian arrived here last night. An immense crowd of people assembled to meet him. He left here this morning, expecting to reach Herkimer, a distance of sixty miles, this evening. Weston expressed himself as feeling in the best trim, and is confident of success.

He has undertaken to walk 1,226 miles in thirty days. His journey ends at Chicago.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

In view of the general prostration of business, in the face of unpropitious crops, and in spite of universal gloom and despondency, it gives us pleasure to be enabled to present so promising and favorable an account of the condition of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as is shown in the following extract of the reports of the President and the Chief Engineer and Superintendent to be submitted to the Stockholders of the Company to-day. The actual business of the road is such as to be most gratifying to its share-holders, while its prospects for the future are very encouraging.

The management of the road is such as to reflect credit upon its officers, and confirm the good opinion which the Stockholders evinced in their selection. We believe this is the only road in the South which has succeeded in funding its debt, and with this relief we may assuredly look for early remuneration to its Stockholders.

In one respect we are greatly indebted to the management of this road—for the inauguration of the policy which looks to the *quantity*, instead of the *price*, asked for the transportation of freight, to make it profitable. Through the successful exertions of the officers of this road through-freight tariffs have been adopted along our seacoast and to many points in the interior, by which means freights are transported at the same speed with passengers, and at rates within the reach of all business men. Much new business has thus been brought to our roads, and the profits to the Companies have been good, and the benefit to the public very great.

We can better illustrate the present condition of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad by giving extracts from the reports of its officers.

President BRIDGERS says:

"At the end of the war the Road was in a very bad condition. Since that time there has been expended on its reconstruction and improvement $955,306 15; $528,236 80 has been paid from the earnings of the Road; $105 0 3 99 from the sale of old iron, and the remainder made the floating debt of the Company.

"It has become very difficult to carry this debt; in a stringent money market it would have been almost impossible to have done it on any terms, such was the low estimate put on Southern securities.

"With a view to funding this debt and getting it in such a shape that it could be carried in any condition of the money market, on the first day of July past, a mortgage on the Road and its property was made to secure the payment of one thousand six hundred and twenty bonds of $1,000 or £200 each, payable in gold, to run thirty years, with 7 per cent. interest.

"By the terms of the mortgage eight hundred and seventy-one bonds were to be reserved, to exchange for £127,000 or mortgage bonds due in 1881, and the remainder of them for £45,000 bonds without mortgage, due in 1886, which left seven hundred and forty-nine bonds for sale.

"In the month of September, when it became known that the bonds could be sold for eighty-five cents, with interest from the first of July, in view of the condition of the debt, and having twice failed in Europe, and twice in New York, as dear as the terms were, they did not hesitate to put the bonds on the market, and have sold five hundred and eight, and propose to sell ninety-one more, making in all five hundred and ninety-nine, leaving one hundred and fifty for future contingencies.

"This sale will fund the floating debt, pay for new rolling stock and for one thousand tons of new rail. The old rail thus obtained will buy about six hundred tons of new rail additional.

"The most of these bonds were sold in Baltimore, whose citizens have on several occasions extended aid to the Road.

"To meet the wants of an additional supply of new rail, rebuild bridges and several warehouses which were destroyed during the war, the net earnings of the year will afford ample means.

"The gross earnings have been for the year $583,-836 98; operating expenses, $278 891 96, which gives $304 945 52 as the estimated profits. This sum is ample to pay interest on debt, to set apart the necessary amount for sinking fund, to meet all wants of the Company and pay a dividend of 8 per cent. if the road had been in good repair and without floating debt.

"The business of the year has been very good and will compare favorably with the most prosperous of previous years. With improvements recently made in the line, and on the completion of others now in progress, a further increase may be looked for.

"The country along the line is admirably adapted to the growth of apples, peaches, pears, vegetables and grapes, and has two to four weeks advantage of time in the Northern markets, and at an early day a large quantity of these articles will be sent to market.

"There is no better grape climate on the Atlantic coast, and in fruits and vegetables it will compare favorably with Delaware and New Jersey, with great advantage of early maturing.

"Special inducements ought to be offered to persons who will engage in the pioneer enterprise of growing these articles on a large scale. It would be well to hold out such inducements as will cause persons skilled in the cultivation of such crops to settle along the road.

"Further increase of business can be made by making cheap freight for the bulky articles grown in the interior and mountain regions of the State, as well as by the proper encouragement of through freights.

"In April, 1866, in reply to a communication from an officer of an adjacent Road on the subject of through freights, the Board passed a resolution referring the matter 'to the President for such action as might be deemed expedient;' under which reference the Chief Engineer and Superintendent was instructed to prepare a through tariff, which was done and submitted to the July meeting for the approval of the Board of Directors, which they ordered to be carried into operation.

"As this matter excited much comment at the time, it would have been submitted to the last annual meeting, but for the absence of the President in Europe. After his return, the matter having met with success as far as the experiment had been tested, it was specially referred to the committee of transportation, composed of Messrs. Hogg, Kidder and Fremont, who made a very able report to the Board of Directors; at which time a resolution was passed instructing the Engineer and Superintendent to continue negotiations already begun, and to initiate through freighting under such instructions and directions as shall be given by the President, and report the same from time to time to the Board of Directors. It is due to the Engineer and Superintendent to say he has executed these instructions with energy, and has exhibited skill in the arrangements of the tariffs.

"Large quantities of light freight have been sent from the Northern cities to the Southern Gulf cities, over a line of road more than three hundred miles longer than ours, with heavy grades and curves. United action and energy will give us a full share of it.

"The President and Board of Directors have been thus full in their communication on through freights, because numerous objections have been made to the system, and they ask a declaration of approval or disapproval.

"The completion of tracks through Petersburg and Richmond, add much to the convenience of travel and of freights to and from the latter city.

"The Bridge across the Cape Fear River will be completed at an early day, which will greatly facilitate the transportation of travel and freight.

"The Warrenton and Milledgeville junction will, they are informed, be completed during the present month; and during the next year the Road from Selma to Montgomery will be completed, and from Charleston to Savannah will be rebuilt. These, with other works in progress, will add much to the future receipts.

"The President and Directors recommend that the earnings of the Road of the present year be applied to its improvement, after which time, with the present receipts, they can pay expenses, interest and sinking fund, and make dividends to the Stockholders."

The report of Col. FREMONT, the efficient Chief Engineer and Superintendent, gives in detail the receipts and expenditures for the past year. The total result is contained in President BRIDGERS' report. He also subdivides the expenditures in the various departments and for reconstruction and rebuilding, making the whole most explicit, easily comprehended and satisfactory to the stockholder. We make room for extracts from this report upon questions of more general interest.

In regard to Way Freight he well says:

"This subject, as connected with our through business, requires a few words of remark. There seems to be an impression with some of our home patrons, that local or way freights should be charged as low as the lowest through rates, on the ground that our own people should be treated as well as those at a distance. To this abstract principle no one can object. The true cause of complaint on this subject, however, is, that those who built and must sustain the road (the non-subscribers have no reason to complain,) lose sight of their own interests. Would any people, having completed a great work like this shut out its benefits to all the world but themselves, their neighbors and immediate friends because others living at a distance could not afford to use it, and pay the same rate per mile that they (the owners) find it necessary to charge themselves and their neighbors *to maintain the Road*, and pay an income upon their investment? Surely not. And yet this is precisely the case presented. We *cannot get* the *distant* business unless we carry it as low as it can go by other competing routes. Shall we refuse to take it because of that fact, and run our cars half loaded with local business only, when we can fill them at less rates as *additional* business? We think not. All we can add to the receipts from such sources is nearly all profit, and helps to reduce the local rates, and thus benefit the local patrons. In other words, will the local patrons maintain the line alone, or receive the assistance of outsiders at such rates as they are willing to pay?"

Col. FREMONT has shown great ability and evinced creditable energy in effecting a system of Through Freight which has surpassed anything of the kind yet attempted in this section. In this he has had the co-operation of connecting roads, and the result thus far is summed up in his report as follows:

"From the commencement of this work, it seems that nearly all calculations for business to support the line were based upon "through travel." Few seemed for a moment to realize the vast amount of tonage transportation that could be done by uniting the several railway lines into one great thoroughfare over which to transport the valuable merchandize from the commercial centres to all points of our Southern country and to return cotton and other valuable products to these points.

"Differing somewhat from the general opinion upon this subject, I urged upon the connecting roads, anterior to the war, the arrangement for through freighting. The war demonstrated to us all that the *large amount* of transportation, rather than the high rates paid for it, was the *true* source of profit.

"Acting upon this experience and the best lights before us, the present system was adopted after mature deliberation. The subject was fully discussed before the Board immediately after our last annual meeting, on the presentation of my letter (of Dec. 4) on the subject, and the whole matter was referred to the "Committee of Transportation," who reported, strongly urging that steps be taken to put in force the views set forth therein. The undersigned was clothed with full authority under the direction of the President to continue the negotiations he had already commenced with all connecting lines for new business, as well as to increase that already existing. The work was at once resumed, and has been pressed forward as rapidly as possible, and with most favorable results. We now have through freighting arrangements between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., and all intermediate places on this line of railway, with extension of these lines to all places on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to Cheraw and all places on that road, to Charleston and all places on the North Eastern Railroad, to Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., and to all the principal places on the South Carolina Railroad, and within a few days past I have been notified that rates had been finally agreed to for a Richmond tariff.

"I am now in negotiation for through rates to Montgomery, Mobile and all Southern Alabama, that, I think will be successful, and open to us all that country for light goods.

"Very recently complete arrangements were made for the daily dispatch of goods from New York by the Camden & Amboy Railroad, running through without change of cars to Crisfield, thence by steamers to Portsmouth and thence on same cars to this point, or to Charlotte, *via* Goldsboro'. Cotton will be taken in return with equal dispatch at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance considered.

"This completes the arrangement for a daily fast freight line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., and all points *South* and *West* of us, by and over our line, (or a part of it) at rates for carriage that will command a large business—one which will grow to proportions that will materially increase the value of our property.

"The order of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, adopted in Greensboro', in July last, by which the freight to and from that road, going or coming through Portsmouth, Va., should pass over the whole length of their road *via* Goldsboro', has added to our receipts some $11,500 00 for the months of August and September, and it is believed that it will equal an average of $6,000 00 per month for the entire year, or say $70 000 00 per annum from this new source of revenue. At the same time it adds to the receipts of that Company about $17,000 00 *new* income—equal to about $1,000 per mile for the portion of each road.

"I have thus hurriedly enumerated our various *new lines of through trade and business, that have been inaugurated during the past fiscal year.* If they are properly watched and tended they will produce abundant fruit in the future.

"I cannot close this subject without tendering my thanks to Dr. Hogg, associated with me on the Committee of Transportation, and who rendered most valuable services in working out results that were the basis of our action in initiating this work.

Upon the question of Connections Col. FREMONT says:

"The subject of our passenger and freight connections with other roads brings prominently to view the importance of looking to new routes that are multiplying around us—some for our benefit and some that will have an opposite tendency. I may mention the road now under contract from Baltimore to the Potomac, near Acquia Creek, that will be a very important adjunct. Another road has been chartered to run from Alexandria to or near Fredericksburg, Va., that will be equally valuable as a feeder to our southern coast line.

"As the President will refer this subject at length, I will only say that I think it is one that should be carefully watched, and when the proper time arrives to be attended to. While others move, we must not sleep.

"Suffice it to say that such a line as this "*around the mountains*," through a productive country, free from the effects of the severe winters of the mountainous regions—a line connecting as it does all the principal commercial cities of the "*Atlantic plain*"—cannot fail to become more and more valuable as the country is developed and new connections are made."

Proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the election of Hon. William H. Battle as Chairman, and Patrick Murphy, Esq. Secretary, to act in conjunction with J. W. Thompson, Esq., Secretary of the Company.

On motion of Col. S. L. Fremont, Paul H. Langdon, Esq., was appointed on the committee to verify proxies to supply the vacancy caused by the absence of James A. Bradley, Esq., appointed at the last annual meeting.

The committee to verify proxies, appointed at the last annual meeting, reported the following number of shares represented:

In Person	1,662
By Proxy	9,871
Total	11,533

A majority of the capital stock of the Company being thus represented, the meeting was declared duly organized and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the reading of the annual reports was dispensed with.

Col. A. A. McKoy moved that the reports be received, and that a committee of three Stockholders be appointed to consider the report of the President and Directors, and report on the same. Adopted.

The Chair appointed as the committee Col. A. A. McKoy, Maj. J. A. Engelhard, and Col. Thos. S. Kenan.

On motion of Maj. J. A. Engelhard, the meeting adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., to afford an opportunity for the committe to consider the reports.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

S. D. Wallace, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, At the Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, the following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz:

"WHEREAS, Wm. H. Laspeyre, who for many years had been a most faithful and energetic officer of the Company, lost his life while in the instant discharge of the duties of his office, leaving a widow and children almost entirely without means for their support, it is therefore

Resolved, That in consideration of the fidelity and energy evinced by the late Wm. H. Laspeyre in the discharge of his duties, while in the service of this Company, the President and Directors of this Company are directed to issue to some suitable person, twenty shares of the capital stock of this Company, to be in trust for the private use of the widow and children of said Wm. H. Laspeyre, during the life of such widow and after her death for the use and benefit of the said Wm. H. Laspeyre." And

WHEREAS, The action of the Stockholders as above recited, has been rendered valueless to the said widow and children, in consequence of the said Company being unable, by circumstances beyond its control, to declare dividends on its capital stock, therefore, in order to carry out the intention of the Stockholders to provide for the said widow and children, be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Company be authorized, and he is hereby instructed, to pay to the said widow one hundred dollars per annum from the first day of November, 1836, until this Company shall declare and pay a dividend of profits on its capital stock.

Mr. O. G. Parsley offered an amendment extending to all widows who have lost their husbands, in a similar manner, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum, also. The amendment was defeated.

The resolution was, on motion, laid on the table.

Col. A. A. McKoy, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the report of the President and Directors, reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the annual reports of the officers of the company have given the subject as much consideration as the limited time admitted, and beg leave to respectfully report:

That the peculiar condition of the Southern roads have been such that negotiations could, with difficulty, be effected by our roads; and that we have cause to congratulate ourselves that ours was the first road in the Southern country that effected such negotiations. Your committee approve the negotiations and take this occasion to render to the President of the Company, the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, those thanks which are his just due for his financial skill and ability, which contributed much (in the opinion of the committee) toward effecting this arrangement, which, considering the stringency of the money market, the low standard in Northern markets and the markets of the world of Southern securities, we have no hesitation in saying was a favorable negotiation. His fairness in attributing to Dr. Hogg full praise for his share in the negotiation, we likewise commend. The prospects of the road now seem to insure belief in its ultimate prosperity.

The question of through freights we have fully considered and approved, and can add nothing to the able argument of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Col. Fremont, in its behalf, to which argument in his report we respectfully call the attention of all the Stockholders and others interested in this matter.

We would recommend to the officers of the Company to advertise in the North the price of lands along our road; their adaptability to the growth of early fruit; the time it will require and the cost of transporting the fruit to the Northern markets.

Your committee find that some care should be bestowed upon the subject of Way Freight, believing as they do that in the breaking up of old and established classifications of freights some articles have been placed with higher classes of freight than either the interests of the road or the welfare of its patrons will justify, and therefore recommend a thorough and careful revision thereof.

Your committee find that at the last meeting of the Stockholders a resolution was passed inviting examination on the part of the Directors and others to the question of reduction of local fare. They have not been advised as to the change upon the question, and would recommend that if the interests of the road are not sadly compromised thereby, that it is due to the local travel of said road that a reduction of fare should be made, and recommend that the meeting take such steps as in their judgment may seem best for the accomplishment of this object.

Your committee find that from 1862, a dividend was declared, payable in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, and as this money was all lost, they would respectfully recommend that this item should be credited to profit and loss, as there is no obligation on the Company to pay anything but Confederate money. The amount necessary to meet this item of $97,593, being deposited in bank in the currency ordered to be paid when the dividend was declared, and never having been called, your committee now hold it to be no debt against the Company, and make this recommendation in order that the accounts may be cleared of that item.

Respectfully submitted,
A. A. McKOY,
T. S. KENAN,
JOS. A. ENGELHARD,
} Com.

The report elicited considerable discussion, but was finally, on motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq., received.

Col. S. L. Fremont submitted the amendment to the charter of the Company with regard to the construction of branches of the road, passed at the last session of the General Assembly. On motion, the amendment was accepted.

Mr. Parsley submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The welfare and interests of the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads are identical, and the prosperity and success of the one is so entirely dependent upon that of the other; therefore

Resolved, That any arrangements made by the Board of Directors of this Company, in accordance with that of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, tending to promote unity of action and purpose for the mutual advantage and prosperity of both roads, will be approved by the Stockholders of this Company, and that the President and Directors of this Company are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into such covenants and agreements as may, in their judgments, best advance the interests of both Companies.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. A. J. DeRosset

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction of the successful efforts of the President, the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, in funding the floating debt of the Company, and in consideration of his valuable services in disposing of the bonds of the Company while so many other Southern Companies have been unable to make satisfactory financial arrangements, it is hereby directed that the sum of $500 per annum be tendered the R. Bridgers, in addition to his regular salary, so long as he may continue in the office of President of this Company.

A stock vote was called for on this question, which was had, resulting in the adoption of the resolution.

Dr. DeRosset also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the new arrangement for direct intercommunication with the railroads North of the line of this company, and of the prospect of the speedy completion of the bridge over the Cape Fear river to connect our road with those South and West of us, as stated in the President's report, this meeting desires to impress upon the President and Directors the importance of continued efforts to reap the advantages of such greatly increased facilities for through travel and freight, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to encourage and to assist, by such investments or other means as they may deem judicious, any scheme which they may think likely to aid materially in still further increasing the facilities for transportation of freight and passengers over our line between distant parts of the country.

George Harriss, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that the salary of the Superintendent of this Company, for the ensuing year, be increased $500.

By universal consent, on motion of Maj. J. A. Engelhard, the question was referred to the Board of Directors.

Mr. J. G. Elliott offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be empowered (if in their discretion it is expedient) to employ a teacher for the apprentices of the road, in order that said apprentices may be advanced in the science of mechanism and other necessary branches.

An election for President was then entered into, resulting in the unanimous choice of Hon. R. R. Bridgers for that position.

On motion, an election for Directors was proceeded with, which resulted in the re-election of the old Board, viz: Messrs. W. A. Wright, S. D. Wallace, Eli Murray, A. H. VanBokkelen, Alfred Martin, John Everitt, George Harriss.

Messrs. Edward Kidder, Thomas D. Hogg and John Norfleet were re-appointed Directors on the part of the State. Col. A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, held the State proxy.

On motion of Col. S. L. Frement, the Secretaries of the meeting and the Superintendent of the Company, were appointed a committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of this meeting, and instructed to send a copy to each Stockholder.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this Company be held in Wilmington, on Wednesday after the second Monday in November next.

Messrs. Patrick Murphy, John D. Love and George W. Collier were, on motion, re-appointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., Messrs. Wm. L. Smith, J. A. Bradley and J. W. Thompson, were appointed a Committee to verify proxies at the next annual meeting.

The thanks of the meeting were, on motion of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, tendered the Chairman, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

For the Journal.

Meeting In Bladen.

In accordance with the wishes of the people of Bladen county, a public meeting was held at Elizabethtown, this 5th of November, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of choosing and nominating suitable persons to represent the county in the coming Convention.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. R. F. Lewis to the Chair, and requesting Messrs. John T. Melvin, and R. H. Lyon to act as Secretaries. The Chairman called upon Colonel John A. Richardson to explain the object of the meeting, which was done by that gentleman in a concise and pertinent manner.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint ten gentlemen to draft resolutions for the government of the meeting, and to select two gentlemen as candidates to represent the county in the Convention.

The committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. John A. Richardson, John P. Lytle, Dr. Wm. A. Bizzell, J. F. Gillespie, J. McK. Mulford, R. S. Gillespie, Wm. J. Sutton, EJ. ohnson, P. P. Rollins, and David G. Robason.

During the interim, on motion of Dr. A. K. McDonald, Thomas H. Sutton, Esq., was requested to address the meeting on the political affairs of the country. Mr. Sutton responded, and delivered a speech on the political questions now agitating the country, ably, eloquently and with much spirit.

Mr. Sutton was followed by Messrs. W. M. Roby, and A. Munroe, who entertained the meeting until the return of the committee with the following report, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Convention now in Session:

Your Committee having discharged the duty assigned them, beg leave to report as follows: They are unanimous in recommending John T. Melvin, Esq., and Dr. R. F. Lewis as good and true men, and as such nominate them as Candidates to represent us in the Convention.

They also submit the following preamble and resolutions, and ask their adoption:

WHEREAS, The people of the County of Bladen have been divided by Radical emissaries into two classes, White and Black, and the black portion of them, to a large extent, have united themselves with the office-seekers, political tricksters and camp followers who have recently come among them seeking greed and gain, and have thus preferred the hand of strangers, red with the blood of our kith and kin, to the friendly grasp which we were disposed to offer them—declaring by this act of theirs, that neither politically, socially, or otherwise do they desire affiliation with us; Therefore,

Resolved, First—That as white men, citizens, "native and to the manor born," we unite, each with the other and all together, for the preservation of our rights under the Constitution, and in opposition to foreigners, negroes and bummers.

Second—That we admire boldness in a *good* cause, but for the brazen impudence and presumption which prompts entire strangers to our Constitution to offer themselves as candidates to represent us in a convention for its alteration or amendment, we have the utmost scorn and contempt. They are neither of us nor for us, nor are we of or for them.

Third—That in support of the nominees of this meeting we pledge our fullest exertion, believing them to be good men who will do right toward all interests—white and black—and as such, we invite the co-operation of all the good and well disposed colored people of the county, who are willing "to live and let live," hereby declaring that we have no ill-will against those negroes, who, as sensible men ought to do, regard us in our true character—their real and best friends—as time will show.

Fourth—That as an expression and declaration of our "*loyalty*," (that being a powerful big word now-a-days and a sort of touch-stone for trial of us) we have this to say—and those who don't like it may lump it—that for the Constitution *as it was* (without slavery—we don't want *that*), we stand ready to do or die, if need be; but for the dismembered and rotten carcass of it, fed upon by Radical vultures for the last five years, we don't care a snap, but we would change it if we could, so as to restore it to its primitive beauty and excellence.

Fifth—That we are not such dear lovers of the "*Union*" (that's another big word just now) as to sacrifice every feeling of state pride, and every principle of State's rights, in order that North Carolina may have representation therein; but we prefer "staying out in the cold," even till the political thermometer indicates many degrees below zero, to licking the hand or kissing the rod that smites us. We have grown used to blue coats and brass buttons,—some (a few) of those who wear them are gentlemen and clever fellows, and we had rather be governed by them involuntarily, then to "dwell in the tents of wickedness" presided over by Thad. Stevens.

Sixth—That in the proscriptive legislation by which a portion of our fellow-citizens are disfranchised and rendered powerless at the ballot-box, we recognize a spirit of contemptible meanness, usurpation and tyranny,—an ebullition of the infernal cauldron of hate filled up and danced around by the foul spirits of Washington; and we congratulate our fellow-citizens who thus "suffer for righteousness sake," on the speedy approach of a better day, that shall forever sweep away, with its light of better civilization, the despotism which now governs us.

Seventh and lastly—That although we mourn over the fate of our sister State, Virginia, martyred, but worthy, and great even in her woes and ashes, we are not without hope that her blessed memories and immortal fame, which are the common property of the American race, will, as the blood of Abel crying from the ground, stir up the vindictive justice of our Conservative brethren all over the great North and West, to restore to her her jewels and her honor.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three from each district to act as a vigilant and executive committee to present the great questions of the day; to awaken the people to a sense of their danger, and to point out, if possible, the duty of all good men in this our day of trial.

The committee was appointed by the Chairman, and the Secretaries directed to give notification of their appointment.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Sutton, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Wilmington Journal* and *LaCrosse Democrat*, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. F. LEWIS, Chm'n.
R. H. LYON,
JOHN T. MELVIN,
} Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Sampson.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Sampson county, held on Tuesday of Superior Court, at Faison's Hall, there was a large attendance, and general enthusiasm seemed to pervade every heart.

The meeting was organized by calling John C. Williams, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Richard H. Lee, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, a Committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The dangers which threaten to destroy all that is left of the Constitution of this country are such as to call for the hearty co-operation of all the well-meaning men of the country, therefore, as Conservatives, without any regard to former political differences, we do pledge ourselves to select two good men to represent the county of Sampson, and to give to them the hearty support of all, without regard to personal or political preferences. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each district be appointed to select candidates for the approaching Convention.

Resolved 2d, That a committee of two from each of the twelve districts in Sampson county, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to organize in their respective districts, meetings for the purpose of exchanging views and disseminating information concerning the vital issues in the approaching election, and that one from each district shall attend a county meeting of the committee as often as practicable, in order to report the condition and prospects of his district, that a perfect organization may be secured.

Resolved, That with a majority of five hundred, we can and will elect the nominee of this meeting.

The Chairman, in accordance with the first resolution, appointed the following committee, viz:

From Taylor's Bridge, Patrick Merritt; Lisbon, Kedar Vann; Turkey, Curtis Thompson; Little Cohary, Hardy Spell; McDaniel's, Neill Watson; Honeycutt's, Alvin Royal; Dismal, Jas. R. Maxwell; Westbrook, Jas. Britt; Mingo, Handy Warren; Piney Grove, John W. Giddens; Hall's, Mathew I. Faison; Clinton, Richard C. Holmes.

The committee then retired, and Colonel Allmand A. McKoy was requested to address the meeting. He said he was at home, and he trusted that the meeting would request a speech from Col. Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to request Col. Kenan to address the meeting, which was unanimously adopted—Col. McKoy promising to address the meeting until the committee could report. This he did until the committee introduced Col. Kenan to the meeting. The speech of Colonel Kenan was a neat, striking and masterly exposition of the condition of the country, at times stirring the souls of his hearers with the sad recital of the times, at others waking an enthusiasm which found exp

STATE NEWS.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—The following statement exhibits the amount of cotton which has passed this place during the last three days, from points on the Wilmington and Raleigh roads,—not including that which passed over the Seaboard road from the Raleigh road:

From the Wilmington Road.

New York	250 bales.
Petersburg	175 "
Norfolk	37 "
Baltimore	34 "
Portsmouth	5 "

From the Raleigh Road.

Petersburg	56 "

From Weldon.

Petersburg	22 "
Baltimore	3 "

Weldon *News.*

NORTHAMPTON CROPS.—We were pleased yesterday to learn from an intelligent farmer who lives in the interior of Northampton that the cotton crop of that county would prove much better than the farmers had recently anticipated, the late fall causing the young bolls to mature and open, although the staple is not as fine as could be desired. The corn crop of that part of the county, the gentleman also informed us, was much better than it was last year. This news is indeed cheering from old Northampton, and we trust the gentleman's assertion may not prove a mistake as to the prospects being much better than the good people of the county had reason to fear would be.

Weldon *News.*

MILITARY.—We learn that three companies of Federal troops, or about 180 men, reached this city on yesterday. Some of them are to be retained here, and the others are to be sent West. We believe that they belong to the 8th Infantry.

Raleigh *Sentinel* 12*th.*

THE N. C. RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that there is a very great reduction of the way freights on this Road. This change was very much needed. Without it, the great objects had in view in building the road, could never have been fully accomplished. The State owns two-thirds of the stock, and her object in making the appropriation was the development of her own resources by furnishing a market to her citizens. This object should never be lost sight of. Yet, for a long time past, the rates of transportation for many articles of produce in Western North Carolina amounted to a positive prohibition. Apples and Irish potatoes, for instance, with which the West abounds, would not bear shipping. The rates of freights were such, that the people of Goldsboro' could procure them cheaper from New York than from the Western part of their own State. If Mr. Turner does nothing else worthy of praise, he will, at least, be entitled to the thanks of the Western people for this act.

Salisbury *Old North State.*

EQUITY COURT.—Judge Gilliam arrived in this city last Friday night, and held Court on Saturday. Only cases on the Equity docket were heard. No question was raised as to the legality of the court, though some members of our bar argue that there is no provision in the laws of the State which empowers one Judge to continue a term which has been partly held by another.—Charlotte *News.*

WOOL—HOPS.—Your correspondent is disappointed in his expectations, as to the number of sheep he hoped to see west of the Blue Ridge.

Wool growing does not receive its due share of capital here. It has been proven that America produces as fine wool as Saxony, Silesia, or any part of the world. Here is a proof: Wool is measured by the number of fibres it makes to the inch. Fifteen hundred dollars was once paid to the celebrated Prince Esterhazy, of Hungary, for a buck ram, to breed sheep in America. This Prince owned three million sheep, and was a prince among European wool growers. But the ram only yielded less than sixteen hundred fibres to the inch, whilst American sheep made wool that took near twenty-two hundred fibres to cover an inch. America consumes over twenty millions of pounds of wool annually, for home manufactures. The demand is great and must continue.

The average yield of wool is three pounds to the sheep—the lambs extra. At present prices, this wool is worth one dollar. The increase of lambs and their wool is equal to another dollar. The sheep will cost a trifle in these mountains, where they feed themselves, perhaps, nine months out of twelve. Few things pay as well.

Hops grow wild in this part of North Carolina. What would they do if cultivated? A very enterprising man in Forsyth has the culture of this bloom under consideration. He has learned that it can be made to pay five hundred (500) dollars to the acre.

The truth is, North Carolina is suffering from the lack of a greater variety of productions. There ever has been a tireless panting among our farmers and planters, for Cotton and Tobacco. Expensive fertilizers are bought, instead of made, to raise them, regardless of all consequences.

This would be just the thing for us, if we had Calico Printing going on among us, and also Tobacco Factories at home. But this is not our good fortune. We spend more in N. C. for cotton fabrics after they are made up, than we get for the cotton we raise.

Any land that will produce corn will produce hops. It is said to yield one thousand pounds to the acre. At 15 cents this would yield $150 per acre, even at this average. Hops are now much above this old figure, I think. The New England States have made $3,000,000 worth of hops in 50 years.

Land that will yield Indian corn will yield broom corn. This is worth 12 to 15 cents a pound.

Is it good policy for a man to plant his whole place in cotton, tobacco, or any one thing, and purchase corn, hay, meat, flour, wool, flax, brooms, leather, and everything he needs for the farm?

Nature has given us soil and climate for seven-tenths of all we need. I have eaten excellent meals and slept on the best of beds, at places where almost every article of food and raiment was made on the premises.

An acre of land will yield four hundred pounds of flax. This, at twenty-five cents a pound, gives one hundred dollars an acre, and ten bushels of flax-seed, at one dollar and a quarter a bushel, will pay nearly for the dressing of the flax.

It will not cost *fifty* dollars to raise *five hundred* dollars worth of clover, counting the seed. A single acre will yield a ton and a half of clover, worth thirty dollars, and two bushels of seed, worth twenty dollars more. Yet, not five dollars of labor will it cost; hardly the half of it.

White Navy beans, at one dollar a bushel, (selling now at a dollar and a half,) would be a handsome crop, for land that is adapted to them, to say nothing of the vines, which make excellent food for stock.

Just as long as we raise only certain kinds of things, and sell them in the raw state, and buy *five hundred* articles to every *two* we sell, we will remain poor people. Mark the prediction!

Corres. of Ral. *Sentinel.*

A character, like a kettle, once mended, always wants mending.

From the Warrenton Indicator.

Peter Ney.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel has recently stood by the grave of a Frenchman in the county of Rowan, who, he says, always claimed to be the veritable Michael Ney, one of Napoleon's greatest Marshals:

"His own account was, that he was sentenced to death, but that through the interference of friends at Court, the execution was a sham. He was put into a coffin; instead of being buried, he was taken to the coast, thence to America, and that he sought the interior for privacy.

Certain it is, they say, he was a martial figure, a fine French scholar. He taught school in Rowan, and always maintained that he was the genuine Marshal New."

We clip this paragraph from the Wilson North Carolinian. The editors refer to the statement of "Itinerant" of the Sentinel and say:

"We have often heard this singular individual spoken of, and it is not altogether improbable that he was what he represented himself. Many people in that section of country earnestly believe it."

So have we heard often about this very remarkable character, and purpose to lay before our readers what a friend twenty years ago told us about him. When at the University of N. C., a gentleman well known for ability and varied accomplishments, was our intimate friend. On several occasions he entertained us with some pleasing reminiscences concerning the strange school-master to whom he went in his younger days. The Frenchman was then teaching, (if we remember aright,) in the county of Cabarrus, some six miles from Concord. He boarded in the family of Mr. H——, a brother-in-law of our friend. His name, as he always wrote it, was Peter Ney. He came to North Carolina about the year 1814. He was an accomplished and able man with some striking peculiarities. He was for long years a regular contributor to the National Intelligencer, the only paper he read. His articles bore the impress of a gifted and cultivated mind. He was a noble looking man, his figure and features being alike imposing. He would never receive but a certain sum for teaching. If his school brought in more than the regular amount he was willing to receive, you could not induce him to avail himself of it. He was a good teacher, first-rate disciplinarian, but expected his boys to "turn him out" once a year. If they accomplished this feat with skill and courage, he seemed well satisfied; if, however, they betrayed timidity and awkwardness in their attempt, he took offence. Another feature in his government, was his promptness to flog a boy if he was known to tamely accept an insult. He admired boldness and intrepidity of spirit. Now and then, once or twice a year, he indulged himself in drink. He lived to a green old age, and just before his death, burned every paper that was of any interest or could throw light upon his mysterious antecedents. He was a worshipper of the great Napoleon, and when the news came that his son was dead, the old school-master went to bed and grieved for a week. He was in constant correspondence with distinguished personages in France, the letters he received always being sealed with wax and stamped with a court-of-arms indicating rank. He had a magnificent gold pencil case, surmounted with a huge head, the engravings and seal of which proved it to have once been the property of some royal or other person eminent for rank.—He acknowledged that he had been a soldier of Napoleon, and was in the fatal retreat from Moscow. He was thoroughly familiar with all of Napoleon's campaigns. On one occasion, he drew a plan of the battle of Waterloo upon the smooth sand bank of a stream recently at freshet, and being under the influence of liquor pointed out where his command was, saying that *he* was Marshal Ney. He minutely described the action and pointed out the mistakes of the English historians in their accounts of that decisive battle. He afterwards told the two gentlemen, to whom he made the confession, to forget what he had said. This, according to our recollection, our informant said, was the only time he ever set up any claim of being the brilliant Marshal of the Empire. We will mention one other circumstance connected with this uncommon character. When bent with age, he overheard an Irishman abusing Napoleon. He fired up at once, and straightening himself to his full height, with quivering lip and flashing eye, he asked the Irishman if he knew anything about the quarter staff. An affirmative reply being given, he and the offender were soon hard at it, and after a few passes or licks, the Irishman fell sprawling under a heavy blow from the fiery Frenchman's staff. Our friend did not know how to regard his old schoolmaster. Whether he was the genuine Marshall Ney or not, he could not say, but that he was a very remarkable character there could not be any doubt.

One word more as to Marshal Ney's death. Our friend once relating the particulars of Peter Ney's life in North Carolina, to Colonel Lauranouski, a Pole, who had fought under Napoleon with distinction, but afterwards a Lutheran preacher in the United States, found in him an exceedingly attentive listener. The Colonel was clearly of the opinion that Marshal Ney was never shot, but escaped after a mock death, to this country. He was anxious to see Peter Ney, and felt satisfied that he could easily identify him, if really he were the great Marshal. But they never met. The schoolmaster died and the mystery connected with his life lies buried with him. There is now none to make it plain.

We have written after twenty years have passed since we first heard the particulars given above. We have tried to be accurate in our recollection, but may in some particulars, have varied from the story as we heard it. Pliny Miles, a traveler from the North, visited Western North Carolina once, for the purpose of investigating all the circumstances and particulars connected with Peter Ney. We met him afterwards, and he told us that there was a great deal of evidence to establish the identity of Peter Ney with Marshal Ney, the Marshal of France. If our friend, who we are glad to know is fond of letters, and occasionally contributes excellent articles to the Land We Love, will take as his next theme, "Peter and Michael Ney Identical," or "Marshal Ney identified in the strange French schoolmaster of Cabarrus," he will be able no doubt to throw more light upon the subject than any other living writer can throw. We hope to see yet from his facile and graceful pen, some reminiscences of the remarkable old man who taught him in his boyhood.

Meditated Negro Insurrection.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE RICHMOND WHIG.]

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 9, 1867.

A secret meeting negroes of was held seven miles from this city a few nights since.—The negroes were overheard avowing the purpose to shoot whites and hang conservative blacks.

Two of the members of the meeting were arrested and committed. It is supposed the negroes are meditating insurrection.—The community feel alarmed and uneasy.

The clown at one of the Paris circuses, having appeared in a costume burlesquing Garibaldi, was hissed down by the spectators, and the police had to interfere.

Senator Sumner asks, in his last lecture, "Are we a nation?" We shouldn't be much of a one if we adopted his nation.

A Day with Ben. Wade.

"Mack," the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, publishes a gossiping letter detailing a conversation recently held with Senator Wade, of Ohio, from which we make the following extracts:

THE CAUSE OF OUR DEFEAT.

"The nigger whipped us," said Mr. Wade, "We went in on principle, and got whipped. We should have carried the State by a good majority if it had not been for the suffrage issue. Still I am not sorry we made the issue. If it was to do over again I'd be for putting it again, and I'll be for keeping it up until we do win; for, by the eternal God, they can't beat us all the time on a question like that. I had no idea that there were so many Republicans in Ohio who were willing to see negro suffrage in the South, but wouldn't let the few niggers of Ohio vote. That's what got me. They all seemed to be in favor of it as a measure of reconstruction, just as much as I was. I didn't dream that they'd be mean enough to vote against it here."

THE RESULT.

"Now," said Mr. Wade, "because we've been whipped on the first trial, I suppose some of the weak-kneed brothers will be for backing out on that question. But I won't back a d—d inch. I'm for it now as strong as I was before the election, and stronger, too, because there is more need of being strong for it, to conquer a mean prejudice. But you will see men trying to hush the thing up, and to smother it and to dodge it in every way they can, and men who call themselves Radicals, too. Hell's full of such Radicals as we'll have now. I'm for it because I think it's right, and I know it's right; and, if a thing is right, the only way is to keep at it till it wins, for it's sure to win some time or another.

IMPEACHMENT.

I asked him if the thought the Republican party would have fared better in the late elections if Johnson had been impeached and turned out of office. "Certainly it would," said he. "If we had made out a case against him and turned him out, (and we shouldn't have turned him out unless we had made a good case,) we'd have been much stronger. There's nothing the people like in a party so well as boldness; and nothing hurts a party so much as timidity. If the people think you are afraid to do a thing that you ought to do, they'll beat you certain. They like pluck. A white-livered party will soon go to pieces. It was because we took hold of the slavery question in good earnest that we won on it, and we never did win until we did take hold of it in that way."

SUMNER'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

Referring to this measure, Mr. Wade said he had not made up his mind exactly whether he ought to vote for it or not. He believes that under the last clause of the thirteenth amendment, giving Congress power to enforce the abolition of slavery by appropriate legislation, there was ample authority for the passage of the bill, for no man was really free in this country unless he had the right to vote. But he was a believer in State rights in a proper and legitimate way, and did not know but that this bill was in violation of the right of each State to regulate suffrage.

GENERAL GRANT.

Referring to Presidential matters, Mr. Wade said it had looked to him for a year past as if the Republican party would take Grant up for President, and run him in with a hurrah. He was sorry to see that disposition, and believed that no good would come of it. "The trouble with Grant is," said he, "you don't know where he stands. It seems very singular that a man could have lived through this terrible war without identifying himself with any party, and that men pretending to be Republicans should try to rush him into the White House without asking him a single question as to where he stands on the great issues now before the country. Still, I have felt it in my bones that they would do that very thing.

I asked Mr. Wade if he had ever conversed with General Grant on political topics.

"I have tried to do it," said he, "but I never could bring him out. When I saw the popular current appearing to run in his favor I thought I would like to know where he stood on the great questions before us—whether he was for Johnson or Congress, or what the devil he was for; for I never could get anything out of him. As quick as I'd talk politics he'd talk horses, and could talk for hours on that without getting tired. Well, horses are very good, but in these times a man may be all right on horses and all wrong on politics. Grant may be all right for what I know, but then he may be all wrong. If he wants to be President by my voice and the voice of the men I act with, he must not only be right but he must prove that he is."

I inquired of Mr. Wade what proof he would require from General Grant before supporting him as a Presidential candidate. Would a letter endorsing the Radical policy do?

"No, it won't. We must have his word backed by some official act showing him to be in sympathy with us, and in favor of the doctrines we advocate. We won't take any man's word after what we've gone through. Grant must come out and show his hand as a pronounced Republican, or he can't get my support. I don't know that my support amounts to much; but what little there is of it will go in the right direction."

If Grant wants the Presidency, let him come like a man, and say which side he is on, and if he is strong enough on our side we'll elect him. But it is neither wise nor necessary for us to run an availability candidate. We will have the Southern States reorganized by that time, and they will vote right. Then we can rely on enough Northern States to insure the election of our man, whoever he may be.

Of Chief Justice Chase, he said:

If Chase can be nominated, I think he will make a good President, and we can elect him.

MRS. LINCOLN.

During our conversation, the subject of Mrs. Lincoln and her recent disgraceful conduct came up, and, remembering that Mr. Wade was one of a committee appointed by the two houses to investigate the pecuniary condition in which Mr. Lincoln's family was left, and report a bill for their relief, I asked him if it was true as stated by Mrs. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln left little or no property behind him.—"No," said he, "it is a d—d lie. We looked into the matter very carefully. The Illinois men wanted to give her one hundred thousand dollars, and we agreed to do so, if it appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the administrator of the estate, and he testified that Mr. Lincoln left $75,000 in Government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Illinois—in all, about $100,000. We thought, then, that $25,000 would be enough—the same as was paid the widow of Gen. Harrison. Mrs. Lincoln was very well off and didn't need, even, what she got. She took a hundred boxes of something or other—I don't know what—away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings swore there were fifteen other boxes that she wanted to carry off and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate, she cleaned out the White House. I didn't know but she was going to run a big hotel with all she carried off."

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Wade characterized Thad. Steven's pending confiscation bill as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be of use in preventing men from going into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now was sheer folly and nonsense. If the negroes of the South wanted land, let them work for it.

MACK.

From the New York World.

What the Elections have Decided.

Many Democrats jump to the conclusion that the elections of this year insure our success in the Presidential canvass; many Republicans jump to the conclusion that General Grant will be the candidate of their party. It would be difficult, in the present state of our knowledge, to contest the soundness of either inference; although some persons may deem them inconsistent with each other. This at last is certain: that the Republican inference concedes the soundness of the Democratic, on every other hypothesis than that General Grant will consent to be the candidate of the Republican party. But if General Grant is their candidate he must endorse their policy, which is the very thing which has been condemned and repudiated by these elections. The horse General Grant is expected to ride having received a death wound, we do not consider it clear that so shrewd a horseman will mount him.

The Republican party is so committed to its moribund reconstruction scheme that it cannot retreat from it without a universal guffaw of derision. It is the maturest effort of their wisdom, proclaimed as such with every form of solemn emphasis. The slow and painful deliberation with which it was consummated, the tumultuous indignation with which President Johnson has been assailed for doubting its wisdom, the extra session of Congress to enforce its rigor in opposition to the liberal interpretation of the Attorney General, have committed the Republicans to it so irretrievably that its abandonment would be fatal to the party. "You take my house," said baffled Shylock, in the agony of lost wealth and disappointed revenge, "when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." The Republican party without its reconstruction policy would be in a similar condition of deploring despair. It has no other principle to stand upon than negro-suffrage reconstruction. If this be abandoned, it is a party without principles. Even the Times, which has the least heart in this abortive business of any of the Republican journals, sees the impossibility of abandoning it without the total ruin of the party. Its article yesterday reminds us of the ridiculous attempt of the big-jointed sisters of Cinderella who "pared their heels and pared their toes" in the vain hope of wearing the slippers which would make one of them the king's bride. Supposing Grant to be the prince, the Republican party will hardly succeed in getting its long-heeled negro feet into the coveted slippers. But if it cuts them off outright, what will it have to stand on?

If the Republican party adheres, as it needs must, to the negro-suffrage reconstruction scheme, its defeat in the Presidential election, no matter who may be its candidate, is as certain as it is that a Presidential election will take place. It would be the very insolence of tyranny to force negro suffrage upon the South when it is emphatically rejected by the North. It would be such an impudent inconsistency that no fair-minded man would for a moment justify it. Negro suffrage having been overwhelmingly repudiated in these elections in every State where the question has been presented, the logic of the situation forbids any further attempt to force it upon the South. If persisted in, it must recoil with crushing effect on the Republican party. Negro suffrage may be right in itself when the negroes shall be better prepared; the progress of opinion may compell its adoption five, or ten, or twenty years hence; but these elections have demonstrated that the public opinion of the country has not yet ripened to that stage; nor is there any possibility of its reaching it, after this great set-back, for several years to come. If you harness your colt to the plough when he is too young, you put a strain upon his constitution which will prevent his ever acquiring the strength of a horse. Certain it is that the public sentiment of the country will not grow to negro suffrage within the next year; and if it shall be the pivot of the Presidential election, the Republican party will be far more disastrously beaten than it has been in the State contests which have just closed. But if negro suffrage be presented and beaten then, what hope will there be for it afterwards? It is the very essence of the reconstruction scheme—all there is of it, in fact, except props and scaffolding. When this falls the whole edifice tumbles with it.

The impossibility of ripening the public opinion of the country to accept negro suffrage within the ensuing year thus looming up before the Republicans like an obstructing Andes, what can they expect to do? Will they be hardy enough to proclaim that they mean to keep the Union dissevered and the country unsettled, until years of agitation shall bring the country up to their mark? But with this platform they will be ousted from every department of the government as fast as successive elections shall open the way. No time is left them for agitation to bring the public mind up to their standard. They are close upon a Presidential election which they must carry or their party is undone. The country is already impatient; and as between a further postponement of restoration and the indefinite postponement of negro suffrage it will not hesitate an instant. By the recent elections the people have decided that they do *not* want negro suffrage and *do* want restoration; have decided that negro suffrage is too great a price to pay even for immediate restoration. They will be incensed if, after this decision, the Republicans continue to insist on a wholly impracticable scheme.

The fact that negro governments are in process of organization, and that Congress may admit their representatives, does not vary the case, except to render a degrading farce more contemptible. Certain it is that the Southern people will never recognize these bastard governments as having the slightest validity. Within four months after the Presidential election a heavy battering-ram will tumble them into shapeless rubbish. The Southern people will immediately re-organize, hold new elections, oust the negroes, send their own representatives to Washington, and the *House* will at once admit them. The Southern Senators plus the Conservative Senators from the North will form a majority of that body, organize as such, and neither the House nor the President will recognize any other Senate. This course is entirely feasible, will be perfectly constitutional, and beyond all question adopted, if the Radicals are insane or wayward enough to recognize the negro governments after this great rebuke. The only thing that could prevent it, would be acquiescence by the Southern whites in the Radical scheme. Whoever expects that, is better entitled to a straight jacket than a refutation.

We may therefore consider it as demonstrated that the present reconstruction scheme is foredoomed. But until its destiny is recognized by a considerable portion of the Republicans, it will be vain to expect their co-operation in a wiser plan.

The Radicals are very angry with Sheridan for his electioneering deficiencies; but all Democrats honor him as a soldier.

Louisa Payne is coming to America again. Then we shall have a curiosity which excels Tennyson's "Talking Oak"—a Singing Pyne.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—We have been favored by Col. Frank with the following statement of the appointment of Inspectors of election for this county. Those for the city we have already given. It will be seen that Topsail and Middle Sound precincts have been consolidated, the election to be held at Middle Sound; also, that a consolidation of Rocky Point and Holly Shelter precincts have likewise been effected, the election to be held at Rocky Point:

SECOND REGISTRATION PRECINCT—*Federal Point*—Stepen Keyes, Sol. Reeves and Samuel D Mott.

Masonboro' Sound—J. J. Orrell, Ezekiel Hollis and Sterling Stallings.

Topsail and Middle Sound—W. T. Bray, D. C Davis and Wm. Turley.

Rocky Point and Holly Shelter—E. H. McQuigg, John Lillington and C. H. Rivenbank.

THIRD REGISTRATION PRECINCT.—*South Washington*—H. W. Penny, Amos McCullock and R. W. Gamriss.

Upper Black River—A. V. Harrell, Ephraim Beanthy and D. M. Sikes.

Piney Woods—Noah Gurganus, W. F. Morton Henry Gurganus.

Lower Black River—E. D. Hewlett, A. E. Taylor and W. Mc. Harrell.

Cauntuck—A. S. Pridgen, J. L. Hilburn and J. B. Bordeaux.

Long Creek—E. R. Wilson, John F. Robitzch and Robert Miller.

In Duplin the twelve precincts have been consolidated into six. The consolidations are as follows: Faison's and Wolf Crape, election to be held at Bear Marsh Church; Glisson's and Albertson's, election at Probability; Smith's and Limestone, election at Satchell; Magnolia and Rockfish, election at Magnolia; Warsaw and Kenansville, election at Kenansville; Island Creek and Cypress Creek, election at Island Creek.

In Bladen county, Melvin's and Beaver Dam have been consolidated, the election to be held at Beaver Dam; also Colly and Parker's Store, election at Colly.

There are no other consolidations of election precints in the other counties comprised in this military post.

MARSHAL NEY.—MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was very much entertained with the account given by your correspondent of the supposed identity of the school master of Cabarrus and Marshal Ney. If true, this would be almost a match for the story of Dionysius of Corinth.

Of the same Marshal Ney, the present writer has heard another tradition, confidently believed by the relators. The tradition is that the Marshal was really a native in this country, born in or near the town of Elkton, Md. That his proper name was Rudolf, I think Michael Rudolf; that he emigrated to France during the revolution in that country; entered the armies of the republic, and fought his way up, during the empire, to the distinction of Marshal, and of being accounted "the bravest of the brave,—one of the very few men, (such was the judgment of Bonaparte) whose courage could be daunted by no alarm of any kind, in any circumstances. I heard many reasons assigned for the truth of this strange story. Some of them, I thought at the time, very plausible, though I was not convinced by them, considering the whole matter as very mythical. I have forgotten nearly all of them. One, if I remember right, was that the Marshal spoke very good English, an accomplishment he was not likely to acquire in France. Did the Marshal speak good English? Did the school master of Cabarrus?

I have a faint impression that there was once published, or said to be published, a pamphlet (I never saw it) giving an account of the Marshal's course as Michael Rudolf. The story, I am very confident, was believed by at least some members of the Rudolf family.—Cor. Ral. *Sentinel.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13th.

The Secretary of War has ordered a gratuitous distribution of soldiers clothing to replace that destroyed to prevent contagion.

Wm. M. Evarts, R. H. Dana, General Welles, and District Attorney General Chandler, prosecution in the Davis case, had a consultation of several hours duration to-day. All these gentlemen are ready to proceed with the trial on the 25th inst. It is the desire of the counsel for the defence that Chief Justice Chase should preside in conjunction with Judge Underwood. In this they are influenced by important legal considerations. The trial will proceed on the original indictment. Mr. Davis will be present at the time required by his bond, although it is doubtful whether the trial will immediately commence.

Senator Guthrie will attend the Senate this session.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $218,000.

General McClelland is mentioned in connection with the War Office.

The President and General Grant had a long interview to-day.

The President was complimented with a serenade this evening, which was very enthusiastic. There was an immense concourse of people in attendance.

Order of Gen. Swayne.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 13—P. M.

Gen. Swayne has issued an order, giving freedmen a lien on crops for their wages. This lein is to be subordinate to prior leins.

Two white persons from Barbour county, were brought here to-day under military guard, and imprisoned, charged with killing a freedman.

The Reconstruction Convention was engaged the whole day in discussing the franchise question.

Hanging of Mrs. Miller.

BROOKVILLE, PA., Nov. 13—P. M.

Mrs. Senator Miller, who killed her husband last winter, was hanged to-day. She made a full confession.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13—P. M.

Three citizens of Frederick county who had held offices of Magistrate, Postmaster and member to the Legislature, were bailed in the United States Court to-day, to answer the charge of perjury in registration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Noon.

Gold 140⅜. Sterling Exchange, long, 9¼; short, 9¾. Bonds, old, 108⅜; new, 107⅞. Ten-forties 102¼. Seven-thirties 105⅛. Money easy at 7 per cent. premium. Tennessee, 63. Stock active and a large business doing.

Flour 10@20 cents better. Wheat firmer, but quiet. Corn active at $1 05. Rye quiet and firm. Oats steady at 78 cents. Pork dull at $20 75@$20 80. Lard 12⅜@13¼ cents. Cotton quiet at 18½ cents. Freights steady. Spirits Turpentine 53@54 cents. Rosin dull—common $3 37½.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.

HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,

Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.

nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	33	@	35
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00	@	15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 50	@	3 25
New	3 25	@	3 75
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	18	@	20
Adamantine	20	@	23
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	38	@	40
Laguayra	28	@	30
Rio	21	@	25
St. Domingo	21	@	23
COTTON, ₱ lb.			
Ord. to Mid'g	13	@	16
Strict Mid'g	00	@	16½
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gaffy, ₱ yd	24	@	25
Dundee	26	@	28
Rope, ₱ lb.	10	@	14
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel.	1 75	@	1 80
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	12½	@	15
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 70	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	70	@	80
FISH, ₱ bbl., Mackerel, No. 1	20 00	@	21 00
No. 2	19 00	@	20 00
No. 3	15 00	@	16 00
Mullets	9 50	@	12 00
Herring, East	5 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe,	00 00	@	9 00
do cut,	0 00	@	0 00
do gross,	6 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9	@	10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern Family	12 50	@	15 00
Superfine.	10 00	@	11 00
Fine	9 50	@	10 00
NORTH CAROLINA, Family	12 00	@	13 00
Superfine.	11 50	@	12 00
GLUE, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
GUNNY BAGS.	30	@	32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton.	00 00	@	92 50
GRAIN, ₱ bushel, Corn	1 45	@	1 50
Oats	95	@	1 00
Peas, Cow	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	2 25	@	2 50
Carolina	12	@	12½
East India	11	@	12
HIDES, ₱ lb., Green	9	@	10
Dry	16	@	17
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs., Eastern	0 00	@	1 20
Northern	85	@	95
IRON, ₱ lb., English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ₱ ton.	150 00	@	155 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00	@	4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00
LUMBER, (River, Fr Bds.	14 00	@	18 00
Wide do	10 00	@	12 00
Scantling	8 00	@	10 00
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	0 00	@	1 90
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds	47½	@	52½
do bbls	00	@	55
Sugar house.	45	@	47½
do bbls.	47½	@	50
Syrup, bbls.	60	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 25
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 25
Hard	0 00	@	2 15
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
Tar, in ordr	0 00	@	3 00
Pitch, City	3 50	@	3 75
Rosin, pale	4 00	@	4 25
do No. 1	3 00	@	3 25
do No. 2	2 60	@	2 65
do No. 3	2 50	@	0 00
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal.	50½	@	51
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	6 50	@	7 00
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 75	@	1 90
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene	60	@	65
PEA NUTS,	1 75	@	2 25
POTATOES, Sweet, bush.	65	@	1 00
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon Hams	22½	@	23
Middlings	19	@	20
Shoulders	18	@	19
Hog round	18	@	20
Western Bacon, Hams	22½	@	25
Middlings	18½	@	19½
Shoulders	15	@	16
Lard, N. C	17	@	18
do North'rn	14	@	17
Butter, N. C	33	@	35
do North'rn	40	@	45
Cheese	15	@	20
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl. City Mess	24 00	@	25 00
Thin "	00 00	@	3 00
Prime,	00 00	@	22 00
Rump	00 00	@	00 00
SALT, Alum, bush.	0 60	@	62½
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00	@	0 00
from store	2 25	@	2 30
American	2 15	@	2 20
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cu. a	12½	@	13
Porto Rico	14	@	15
C	15½	@	16
B	16½	@	17
A	00	@	17½
Crushed	00	@	18½
SOAP, ₱ lb. Northern,	9	@	13
Wilmington, Ext. Family,	10½	@	11
Family	10	@	10
Chemical	9½	@	10
Pale	7½	@	8
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	6 00	@	7 00
Common	4 00	@	5 00
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	20 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	30 00	@	40 00
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	00 00	@	12 50
Mill, prime	10 50	@	11 50
Mill Fair	9 50	@	10 50
Mill, inferior to ord	7 00	@	9 25
TALLOW, lb	10	@	11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 14, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—The market ruled firm and steady at quotations given in our last up to the close of Tuesday's transactions, when there was less disposition among buyers to operate, and prices indicated a downward tendency. On Wednesday the market opened heavy, and prices gave way 35 cents on all qualities, sales being made at $3 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 15 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs., closing quiet at these figures, with a light demand. The arrivals for the week have been better than those of the previous one, footing up 2,923 bbls., as follows:

	bbls.	virgin and yellow dip,	hard.
Friday	673	$3 60	$2 50
Saturday	263	3 60	2 50
Monday	687	3 60	2 50
Tuesday	673	3 60	2 50
Wednesday	302	3 25	2 15
Thursday	325	3 25	2 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—On Friday last the market opened with rather a firmer feeling than reported the day previous, and a shade advance was obtained, ruling firm at 52 cents up to the close of Saturday, and about all offering being taken at this figure. On Monday there was but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the market was rather unsettled, and only small sales were made at 50, 51@52 cents. During the early part of Tuesday there was no enquiry of moment, but towards the close 51 cents was readily obtained. On Wednesday sales were made at 50½@51 cents, closing at lowest figure, at which the market opened and sales were also made to-day at this price. The week's transactions are only 710 bbls. as follows:

Friday	268 bbls.	at	51½@52	cents ₱ gal.	
Saturady	46	"	" 52	"	"
Monday	37	"	" 50, 51@52	"	"
Tuesday	187	"	" 51	"	"
Wednesday	72	"	" 51	"	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

Convention or No Convention.

Conservative meetings and journals throughout the State continue to disagree upon the question of a Convention, and those who oppose are not united upon a common plan of action against its call. The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* believes that too much has already been done towards bringing out Conservative candidates in the various counties to make the non-action policy successful. It therefore regards direct opposition as the surest mode of defeating the Convention.

On the other hand, at a very large and influential meeting at Goldsboro', during the present week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of Wayne county to go *en masse* to the polls and vote for the chosen candidates—but cast no vote either for or against Convention.

This resolution is in exact accordance with the recommendation of this paper, and we still believe that had the Conservatives of the State united upon this plan, it would probably have caused the defeat of the Convention without in the least placing in jeopardy the success of their candidates. It certainly would not be more unusual to vote for delegates without voting for a Convention than voting for them and *against* a Convention. We have never failed to urge the Conservatives to vote for candidates in every instance, regardless of their position upon the question of a Convention. We are unwilling to forfeit the strong probabilities of having a majority of Conservative delegates to the possible chance of defeating the call.

It is true that most of the papers, and we believe the white people in the eastern part of the State are opposed to a Convention, yet, if we may judge from the papers in Raleigh and west of that point, which are, with one exception, either openly in favor of a Convention or opposed to organized opposition thereto, we are forced to believe that but little effort will be made to defeat the call in the larger portion of the State. Assuming, therefore, that a sufficient number of Conservatives will vote with the Radicals to insure the assemblage of the Convention, we are satisfied that it will be easier, if the proper efforts are made, to elect a majority of delegates than to defeat objectionable action on the part of the Convention in case it is controlled by Radicals. The seventeen counties which return negro majorities are entitled to but thirty-two of the one hundred and twenty delegates of which the Convention will be composed. We suppose that in much the larger portion of the State the lines between the races will be as closely drawn as they were in Virginia and Georgia. In both of those States the native white Radicals are men of more position and talent than those in North Carolina, while their Northern leaders are the equals of their fellows in this State in every respect. The efforts to obtain white support has been as great and will prove as effective there as here, and we cannot doubt that our people are as patriotic and jealous of their good name as those of Virginia or Georgia, and we have but little fear that North Carolinians will more readily accept the dishonorable proposals of Radicalism than have their neighbors.

We are therefore persuaded that the Conservatives will be in a majority in the Convention, and we suppose the Constitution of North Carolina will give the colored people of this State the same privileges conferred upon the colored people of New York and Ohio by the Constitutions of those States. In doing so, North Carolina has the endorsement in advance of every Northern State in which elections have been held during the present year, and if Congress does not accept us with Constitutions so formed, the people will repudiate them and the wicked party of which they are fit representatives by a storm of condemnation and indignation unparalleled in the political history of the world. The colored people of the South will yet learn that every permanent *right* which they will ever possess will be bestowed upon them by the liberality and justice of the Southern whites, and the time and character of the bestowal will depend upon their own conduct and advancement. Their claims certainly are not being promoted by their present disposition or their utter want of independence and judgment in being lead by unscrupulous adventurers into associations and oath-bound leagues in direct hostility to the interests of their section and former friends.

The Election—Form of Ticket.

Nearly two weeks since, we addressed a a letter to District Headquarters, asking information in regard to the particular form of the ticket. What we desired to know was, whether the elector could vote for delegates without voting upon the question of a Convention. As yet, we have had no response to our inquiries, and the time between this and the election days is so short that an answer will soon become useless. We had hoped the very great importance of the questions to the people of this State would have insured an immediate reply, but in this we have been disappointed, and must content ourselves with giving such information as is in our reach.

The elections in the military districts, though each commander is acting under the same law and deriving his powers from the same authority, like all other matters relating to the government, are conducted differently, in accordance with the caprice of each commanding officer, and though elections have already been held in four of the ten States, and we are in a few days of the election in North Carolina, nothing definite has been established here or elsewhere. Through the kindness of Colonel FRANK, we have been shown the form of the ticket common to both North and South Carolina. We fear its complication, if rigidly adhered to, will make invalid a majority of the votes cast, unless the greatest pains be taken in their preparation. The form of the ticket and the absence of explicit orders and directions in regard to an election, upon the result of which the welfare of the State in such a great measure depends, shows the utter folly of purely military men, however fine may be their reputations as soldiers, attempting to meddle in civil affairs.

The tickets must have endersed at the top "CONVENTION AND DELEGATES." Then just below, FOR A CONVENTION OR AGAINST A CONVENTION, as the voter desires. Then the word DELEGATE or DELEGATES, as the county or district may be entitled to one or more. The names of the delegates following *must be in full, both christian and surnames.* In depositing the ticket in the ballot-box it must be so folded that the words "CONVENTION and DELEGATES" will be seen.

Our people, unused to such form in their ballots, will find much difficulty in arranging them in accordance with these requirements, but we suppose, from the directions we have seen, that they must be conformed to or their votes will be thrown aside as invalid.

Without a direct answer to our letter of inquiry, we must accept the form of the ticket as a negative response to our question, and conclude that electors will be required to vote either for or against a Convention in order to vote for delegates. As we have said in former issues, our citizens must run no risks in the matter. Conservative delegates must be elected without reference to the question of a Convention. No efforts must be spared in order to accomplish this result. The Conservatives can and must control the Convention. The stakes are too important—success so beneficial—defeat so fatal to our best interest—that no outside question must be permitted to interfere with our support of proper candidates. We must sink personal preferences—business must not prevent our votes being cast—the days of the election must be devoted to North Carolina.

The Result of the Elections

Although the result of the recent elections have not all been definitely ascertained, enough is known to see that the doctrines and tenets of the Radical faction in Congress have been rebuked. The verdict of October has been endorsed, and Radical supremacy is rapidly passing away, and will not survive long enough to fasten upon the South the evils resulting from its dastardly efforts to Africanize this section of the country. The Northern people, aroused to the imminence of the national danger, are rapidly throwing off the shackles which fanaticism had bound around them, and alarmed at the clanking of the chains forged for the enslavement of Southern white men, have risen up in their might, confronted the tyrants and ordered them to cease their schemes of disunion and anarchy.

The result of the elections has certainly filled the hearts of all true patriots with joy. It is decisive. Radicalism has been shorn of its locks and is no longer a feared power in the land. Congress has entrenched upon the powers of the Executive and Judiciary until they are hardly independent departments of the Government; the veto of the President is utterly powerless to check them in their career of illegal and profligate violations of the Constitution, and the entire ignoring of public and private rights; but the people have now issued their veto which must not, cannot be disregarded. Already the hand-writing is on the wall—availability, not orthodox Radicalism, is the guiding star of Presidential aspirations. Chase, and Colfax, and Stanton, and even Sheridan, "with his blushing honors full upon him," must give way. Some one not contaminated with "manhood suffrage" must be the coming man. Indeed, the leaven of Conservatism already works. Its healthful effects are already witnessed. Agrarianism, confiscation, disfranchisement, negro suffrage, are dead, and no mourners go about the streets, but many rejoice with exceeding gladness. The day of Southern thraldom is passing away—reconstruction with generous reconciliation will yet convert our unhappy, down-trodden tyrannies into prosperous, happy States. Virtue, honesty and intelligence will yet be vindicated, and ignorance and corruption meet their proper reward.

Beaufort Politics.

We learn from a communication in the Newbern *Republican* that Colonel WILLIAM B. RODMAN is running for the Convention, if not as a Radical candidate, on the same ticket with a Mr. Stilley, an avowed Radical and in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Col. RODMAN'S numerous friends throughout the State will exceedingly regret his position and the company he is in. We have not the heart, had we the disposition, to upbraid him for his course, and part from him with the most heartfelt regret. We honor him for his ability, his great personal worth and for his services in the past, but we can have no sympathy with, or respect for, his present position.

We hope to see some statement from him explaining his opinions different from those attributed to him by the correspondent of the *Republican*, and, above all, trust we shall not see his name in the *Standard* as one of the candidates endorsed by that paper. We desire that our friend shall be saved from this humiliation.

We see by the same letter that Colonel DAVID M. CARTER, heretofore recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Radicals in this State, takes strong grounds against a Convention. Being disfranchised, he takes no active part in politics, but being called upon stated he was opposed to a Convention. He alluded to the fact of his being one of the first to urge upon the people peace measures ; that he had been instrumental in obtaining for the negro the right to testify in the courts ; that he was willing and ready to give the black man the right of citizenship ; but while he was willing to free the black man, he was not willing to enslave the whites ; and by sustaining the Congressional plan we would with our own hands bind the fetters on ourselves.

In deploring the departing footsteps of one friend, we welcome the returning footsteps of another.

"Against A Convention."

While we are still satisfied that had there been concert of action and the direct approval of the Commanding General that a vote was legal which ignored the question of Convention, the best and surest policy to defeat the call of a Convention would be by non-action; yet, in view of the want of unity on the part of the Conservatives, and the probable decision of General CANBY adversely to the right to vote for delegates and not for or against Convention, judging from the form of the ticket which he has officially prescribed, we have concluded to advise those opposed to vote AGAINST A CONVENTION. To demonstrate the efficacy, however, of the non-action policy, we may cite the election just held in Virginia. The Convention there was actually carried by the opponents of the measnre. There were cast For a Convention, 107,342 votes; Against a Convention, 61,887. If these 61,887 voters had been silent on the Convention question, then the whole vote thereon would have been reduced to 107,-342. The whole registered vote of the State was 216,247, of which the Act of Congress required a majority, 108,124, to have voted. Consequently, had those opposing remained silent, the call of the Convention would have been defeated by 782 votes.

But here, as there, no organization of the Conservatives has been effected, and then the objection of illegality, which may and probably will be urged, leads us to think, as stated yesterday, that a manly and open vote in opposition will be the safer course. We therefore urge our friends everywhere to vote *Against a Convention*, at the same time including on the ticket the names, *christian and surnames in full*, of their candidates. The ticket must also be endorsed *Convention and Delegates.*

We regret to see so many meetings and papers of the Conservative party urging the call of a Convention. In differing from them we do so with great respect for their opinions, but with no less earnestness nevertheless. As one and all oppose universal negro suffrage, and in other respects differ from the absolute requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, we cannot see any motive beyond a short-lived policy, ending with the meeting of the Convention, for favoring the call. True, it may irritate Congress for North Carolina to reject a Convention, but their anger would not be less should the Convention, after its assemblage, refuse to bow in abject obedience to its orders ; and in neither event, we suppose, would its wrath be more aroused than has already been done by the result of the Northern elections. But the powers of that body are gone. In directing the blows of its sharp-edged weapons against the defenceless South, they have been broken by the shield of the Constitution which the North has intervened for our protection.

We know that many of our good citizens, for reasons they deem prudential, some of a local, others of a personal or general nature, will vote for the call of a Convention, though opposed to it. The utter failure we have so frequently made in our attempts to appease Congress should have long ago taught us that no conduct on our part could make them relent in their hostile and proscriptive spirit towards us. The *appeal* which the Northern people have made at the ballot-box may ameliorate their disposition, not from any kindly feelings for the South, but from a wholesome and provident fear of the North. In voting against a Convention we do nothing more than the people of Connecticut, California, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have asked us to do—what a decided majority in Kansas and Minnesota beseech us to do—what a million of freemen in Ohio and New York *demand* of us. Surely, after the invitation extended to us by these people to assist them in voting down negro supremacy in the South, the white people in North Carolina will answer the call. It will be doubly disgraceful if, when the people of the North are overthrowing their leaders and coming to our aid, we should abandon our cause from a craven fear. Let us not become educated to oppression. Because so frequently denounced as "traitors" and "rebels," let us not conclude that we have no rights—no constitution—no government—no country. We have a great work before us. The enemy have already deployed their forces and unmasked their batteries. Their black cohorts have displayed great aptitude and enthusiasm in party drill and manœuvres; their white leaders have proved themselves bold and unscrupulous; they are prepared for the onset, and we must meet it manfully and on the skirmish-line. Let our defence be as bold as their attack, and we must be successful. Victory in the preliminary engagement, although with our consent, will only invigorate them for the main fight. With the sympathy of the North, so recently and so strongly expressed, we have the vantage-ground, which we must not lose from any want of organization or effort. Let us, therefore, abandon all time-serving policies and meet the foe squarely upon the very threshold, and victory must be ours.

A New School Book.

A Latin Reader, to which is prefixed an epitome of the Latin Grammar, together with notes and copious references to the Grammars of Harkness, Andrews, and Stoddard, and Bullions's ; also, a vocabulary and exercises in Latin prose composition, by William B. Silber, A. M., College of the city of New York, author of "Progressive Lessons in Greek. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William Street, 1867.

This book contains what its title promises. The author intended to furnish beginners with a Latin hand book, and succeeded in giving, in a very condensed form, a good Grammar, followed by a Reader, a Vocabulary and Exercises in Latin prose composition. This book would have been much more useful, and deserve an unqualified recommendation, had Mr. Silber deemed it expedient to devote to the syntax, which covers only *five* pages, the room which its importance requires in a book that is designed for beginners. We do not doubt, however, that, such as it is, it will prove satisfactory in the hands of an efficient teacher.

The South.

In the closing appeal of the New York *World* to the Democrats of that State, we find the following noble reference to the South, its people and its condition :

"Our Southern fellow-citizens are trodden down under a military despotism and we owe them relief. When a citizen, even a naturalized citizen, of our country is wronged in a foreign land, the public spirit of our countrymen flames up in generous indignation, and we do not stop to count the cost of neccessary measures of redress. But eight millions of our people are at present deprived of republican government ; and are subjected to an arrogant and insulting military tyranny ; and this is but preliminary to the still further degradation of putting them under the feet of their former slaves. It is our duty to rescue them from this monstrous despotism, and give them back the lost blessings of republican government. We are bound to take as great an interest in them as the Republicans affect to feel for the Southern negroes By our votes to-day we may smite off their galling chains.

"The South has indeed erred ; but this is no time to rehearse the catalogue of its faults. Theirs was the error of generous, manly, public-spirted men, who bravely confronted great perils and incurred great losses in what they believed to be a just cause. Their belief may have been a grievous error, but grievously have they atoned for it. They are our countrymen, and we must forgive them. They are the victims of domineering insolence, and we must fix our attention on their virtues. If, while there was no hope for their mistaken cause, they fought like men, they also submitted like men when they saw it was lost. The conduct of their returned soldiers was orderly and admirable. Instead of infesting the country with marauding bands, they scattered in silence to their poverty-stricken homes, and bore themselves as quiet citizens. We cannot bestow on them greater praise than to say their conduct was as orderly as that of our own patriot soldiers ; and this praise they fully deserve. Though they returned not in triumph but in humiliation, not to plenty but to poverty, they made no attempt to subsist by rapine, but betook themselves at once to the pursuits of honest industry. The common valor with which our countrymen on both sides fought brings a feeling of regret that they should have exerted such heroism against each other ; but the equal virtue with which both armies passed at once to the tranquil pursuits of civil life, can excite no sentiments but unalloyed admiration and pride. It was an illustrious proof of the fitness of our citizens, both North and South, for republican institutions.

"With all their errors, our Southern brethren were never for a moment disloyal to republican ideas. They adopted in the eleven States precisely the same system of government which their fathers and ours put in operation with thirteen. They maintained their State Governments precisely as they were before, and in uniting the States in a new confederation they readopted the Federal Constitution almost word for word. They did not abjure republican ideas; they merely attempted to set up a new republic on the same model as that from which they seceded. They did not renounce the true faith and become political heretics; they only sought to conduct the same form of worship in a new edifice. They therefore need no conversion to fit them for readmission to the national communion.

"It is high time to revive the proud memory of better days. For a great part of what is glorious in our history and valuable in our institutions the country is indebted to Southern citizens. Washington, who led our armies to success in the Revolution, and gave us a country, was a Southerner. Madison, who was truly the father of the Constitution as Washington was of his country, was a Southerner. Marshall, the greatest of our jurists, the creator of our constitutional jurisprudence, was a Southerner. Jefferson, who secured for us all that vast portion of our territory which lies west of the Mississippi River and above its mouths, was a Southerner. What names have we ever had in the North to be weighed against these, whether we consider the greatness of the men or the magnitude of their services? American citizens have reason to blush when they permit republican institutions to be supplanted by a military despotism in the home and over the honored graves of these illustrious architects of their country's greatness."

The Danville Fair.

The Border Virginia and North Carolina Fair, at Danville, has proved a decided success. The Richmond *Whig* gives the address of the President at the opening. He said :

FELLOW CITIZENS—It affords me great pleasure to greet you on this interesting occasion ; interesting, because it gives evidence of a devotion to the material interests of the country, which is the chief basis of individual happiness and prosperity. It is also interesting because it carries the mind back to the better days of the Republic, when the people of North Carolina and Virginia were accustomed to assemble together and celebrate a nation's independence.

North Carolina and Virginia, closely identified in interest, with a people alike intelligent, brave and independent, who have ever shared each other's hospitality and friendship—who in war were united, and whose gallant dead on almost every battle-field fell side by side. Why should we not now, when the clouds of despondency have gathered thick and dark around us, assemble and take counsel together, and with a firm resolve, and a united will, determine that those two great old States shall be saved from the ruin with which they are threatened, and that their material interests shall be preserved, so long as there exists with these brave sons a brain to think or an arm to labor ?

The presence of so large a number of intelligent persons as we see here assembled on an occasion like this is well calculated to strengthen our hopes for the future prosperity of the country. Witness this vast assemblage of people and the wonderful progress of skill and industry here exhibited in the immense number of improved agricultural and other implements scattered over the grounds, some of which, though the product of the energy and skill of our own native boys, are equal to the discoveries and inventions of a Franklin or a Morse. And also view the large number of improved breeds of animals, together with the product of the loom, the dairy and the handiwork of our noble women and can we fail to catch fresh inspiration, renewed energy and a determined spirit to work in the bright anticipation that the day is not far distant when the soil of these two proud old Commonwealths shall be successfully cultivated; then abundant water-power converted into profitable use, and then rich beds of minerals yield up their wealth to give prosperity to a now impoverished and distressed people.

It is not expected that I shall discuss the great interests to which I have referred.—Other gentlemen distinguished for their ability and experience have been invited and are present to perform that duty.

I repeat, that it gives me great pleasure to meet you, and in the name of the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, and in the name of the people of the town of Danville, I extend to you, each and all of you, a most cordial and hearty welcome, and to you, ladies, who have given to this occasion greatly increased interest by your contributions and your presence, I extend a thrice hearty welcome. It is to you, the mothers of our lovely young maidens, that we must look for examples of industry and economy that will lighten the burdens and cares of the present and future. And it is to you, young ladies, that we must look for accomplishments in the kitchen as well as the parlor, that will stimulate our young men to habits of diligence and perseverance.

In conclusion, I would indulge the hope that the success of this enterprise may inspire our people with fresh zeal that will speedily lead to the re-establishment of the great industrial interests of the country on a profitable and lasting foundation.

The President was followed by the Hon. Abram Venable, of North Carolina, who made a capital speech, the leading ideas of which were that we must divide our lands by sales and long leases, stipulating as to modes and subjects of cultivation—that we must not cultivate poor lands, but leave them for nature to restore—that we must labor, and our young men must devote themselves to the practical sciences and arts—that we must encourage immigration, and in political affairs we must be careful to consent to nothing unbecoming brave and honorable men.

RADICALISM IN AMERICA.

ITS INJURIOUS EFFECTS AS DEPICTED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

From the London Times, October 23.

There appears to be no longer a doubt that the long struggle of parties in the United States is about to pass into another phase. The Republicans, who have now had the control of power for more than six years, have long been encouraged by their friends to believe that they were sure of the support of the people, no matter what line of policy they chose to pursue. The elections of last autumn, following closely upon some of their most stringent measures for the regulation of the South, fully confirmed them in this supposition, and when they reassembled at Washington, strengthened by the addition to their numbers of some of the most extreme men in the country, they soon proved the expansive nature of Radical principles. The Executive was made subservient to Congress, and the Federal judiciary was threatened with their revenge if it dared to oppose their policy. Enactments of the most conflicting kind were placed upon the statute books, but their boldest stroke was reserved for the existing system of State governments in the South, and for the principle upon which the elective franchise was expressly based by the Constitution. The Legislature soon proved its superiority to organic laws and proscriptive rights. The local governments were summarily destroyed, and a new suffrage law enforced upon the people of the Southern States, by which the majority of white citizens were purposely excluded from the polls. If the object of this new civil revolution had been merely to protect the negro in his rights as a freedman, it would doubtless have been justified by the approval of the Northern people ; but the aims of the Republicans did not stop at this point. They were not contented with placing the negro on an equality with the white citizen ; but they were determined to make him the ruler over a subjugated people. The education and the intelligence of the South, which their most implacable foes admit can illy be spared from the national councils, were to be suppressed by martial law, and representatives were to be drawn from a race which, whatever may be its past wrongs, is of all others the least competent to be intrusted at once with the control of the machinery of a civilized government. To the amazement of the nation, the Republican party have succeeded in accomplishing the wildest dreams of their leaders. The people now find that they must reconcile themselves to seeing negroes everywhere eligible for the chief seats of authority, and, moreover, clad with the power to assist themselves to these appointments. In seven out of ten States the official returns prove that a distinct and overwhelming majority of negro voters exists. By what means the white citizens have been kept down future history will, perhaps, reveal, and we may well credit the statement of an American writer, that if his countrymen knew all the details, the end of the Republican reign would be very near. But we need not encumber ourselves with the inferences or implications of either the winning or the losing side. The plain fact of the hour is, that the mass of the Northern people are as adverse now as they ever have been from the dominion, in any part of their continent, of the negro race; and yet they are now witnessing seven States absolutely ruled by negroes, and negro candidates for State Legislatures and Congress rising up in every direction; while from the newly enfranchised millions come demands from gratuitous appropriations of land, which it will be utterly impossible to satisfy.

The Northern people, as their true representative men have always emphatically testified, struck down slavery, not because they loved the negro, but because they were determined to preserve the Union.—They have now been committed by the Republican extremists to a formal acknowledgment of the right of the blacks to govern a large section of the country, although a part of the very theory of the government is that education should go before franchise. In this reversal of all their former policy they may have seen sufficient cause to withdraw from the Radical faction. But they have other causes of discontent.—While the country is bowed down beneath the load of taxation, so that, as an ex-member of Congress recently declared in Ohio, "the man in America is taxed higher per head than in any other country in the world," and while the people are striving to improve the position of the bonds in the market, in order that the rate of interest may be reduced, a leading Radical, one of the bitterest of the party, comes forward with a proposal to cheat the national creditors by paying the interest in currency instead of gold. It is true, indeed, and we gladly record the fact, that the public journals of the party have instantly denounced this amazing act of folly. The Secretary of the Treasury has hastened to reassure the public mind, and Mr. Butler is at present the only public advocate of an infamous proposition. But this man is too cunning a politician to have committed an obvious mistake. He either actually is, or believes himself to be, supported by a certain section of his constituents. Even Butler dare not openly hoist the standard of "repudiation," but he is preparing the way for it by suggesting a dishonest evasion of the national obligations. The mischief that is done meanwhile is scarcely to be over-estimated. The public confidence in United States bonds is kept wavering, and the six per cent. rate of interest threatens to be perpetual. So much have the people to thank their Radical leaders for. But even more than this remains behind. The whole country is agitated and disturbed by the deplorable condition of the South. Trade is paralyzed, credit is shaken, and the very word "reconstruction" has become hateful to the people. We need not accept questionable authority for these statements.—They are repeated in every Republican journal, and by almost every Republican speaker throughout the United States. One of the Senators of New York, elected last year on account of his extreme Radical opinions, is reported to have said at a Republican Convention in Syracuse, that "the country wants repose, wants an end of reconstruction, not only for the sake of reconstruction, but for the sake of the interests which lie behind. Taxes press upon the people, prices are oppressive." These sentiments everywhere fill the public mind, and far out-weigh the class of jealousies and hatreds upon which the Republicans have flourished since 1860.

Nothing less than a great manifestation of popular disapprobation could have convinced either the Radicals or their friends that their misrule had been discovered.—Never at any previous period in the history of the Union has such wholesale and audacious corruption prevailed as now. The honest part of the nation is weary of the scandals which party despotism has brought into existence. The first blow was struck in California, where the Republicans were utterly defeated. It has been quickly succeeded by another severe reverse in Pennsylvania and Ohio—last State where a defeat was anticipated—the Democrats have routed their antagonists, securing a majority in both branches of the Legislature and the return of a delegate to Congress. The Governor, according to the latest news, was elected by the Republicans, but the stroke which the Radicals and their allies will find it hardest to bear is the crushing reply of this powerful State to the demand for negro suffrage. Connecticut refused to listen to it, but Ohio has more "advanced ideas," and the Radicals thought themselves certain of her aid. She has cast a vote of 38,000 against the enfranchisement of the negroes. The Radicals may deplore this decision, but it is one which they cannot pretend to misunderstand. In Iowa they narrowly escaped discomfiture and in Indiana they won the day only by reduced majorities. Everywhere the Republican press is crying out in alarm to the leaders of the party to shift their ground and preach moderation.

In the jungle of American politics it is impossible to trace out the precise leaning of this new growth. Events sometimes seem to be advancing towards a point from which no destiny can turn them aside, when, with the quickness of thought, they are seen to be drifting in exactly the opposite direction. A hundred unforseen circumstances may interpose to arrest the reaction which is now unmistakably progressing in the public mind. The President may be over-elated by the recent victories, and persuade himself that the people have learned to appreciate his policy, and that it will be safe to exhibit some new development of it. The time may come when his efforts to maintain the inviolability of the constitutional law will be applauded by his countrymen ; but if, as we believe, he sincerely desires to serve his country, he can succeed best by practising patience and keeping silence. If the common sense of the nation is allowed to work out its own course, the party in power will be judged fairly according to its deserts. Its long hold of office and its vast popularity have produced the effect which is usual in such cases. It has been betrayed into excesses which seem likely to be its ruin. It has filled every public office with its most corrupt agents and dependents, it has created a "negro difficulty" which it will take generations to unravel and it has experimented upon the national finance and commerce until a general sense of insecurity has been established. If the present disorganized state of the party should lead to the restoration to power of the moderate and able men included within its ranks, we doubt not that the whole nation would greatly gain and Mr. McCulloch's ardent aspirations for a four per cent. rate of interest might at some future time be gratified. While the Butlers of the country are permitted to unsettle the credit of the country at their will, the relief prayed for by the people is not likely to be enjoyed.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disbandment of Militia—Colored Military Companies—Effect of General Grant's Action—The Elections, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The announcement in these dispatches this morning that the President had issued an order to General Grant to have armed military organizations in the District of Columbia disbanded created quite a stir in this community. In the early part of the day speculation as to whether General Grant would execute the order took possession of the *quid nunes*, but when it became known at a later hour that the General had not only given proper directions to his subordinate officers to carry out the Executive fiat, but likewise admitted the illegality of these organizations, public opinion settled down into something like astonishment at the sudden disbanding of the militia companies and the promptness with which the order was executed.

Yesterday the negro military companies paraded the streets, and kept up the movement until the "Wee small hours of night." At this honr the colored population are just beginning to realize the effect of the Executive decree that their military occupation is gone.

The newspaper offices are to-night crowded with anxious inquirers for election news. Telegrams from the various States in which elections took place to-day are coming in to the correspondents of leading Northern journals, and all other interests are centered in this matter. DATA.

ACQUITTED.—From a circular containing a statement of cases tried by a Military Commission at Charleston, recently, we extract the following regarding the case of C. Shulken, a citizen of this place. It will be seen that the accused was acquitted. The findings in this case have been approved by the District Commander, and Shulken has been released from custody :

* * * * * * * * *

1. *C. Shulken*, citizen.

CHARGE—"Receiving stolen property."

Specification—"In this, that the, *C. Shulken*, citizen of Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 19th day of August, 1867, did feloniously receive and have, with intent to appropriate to his own benefit, one (1) barrel of pork, of the value of twenty-one (21) dollars and fifty-three (53) cents, the same having, as he well knew, been stolen from the government of the United States. All this in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 19th day of August, 1867."

PLEA.

To the specification, "*Guilty.*"
except the words "feloniously" and the words "the same having, as he well knew, been stolen."
To the charge, "*Guilty.*"

FINDING.

Of the specification, *confirm his plea*, but attach no criminality thereto.
To the charge, "*Not Guilty.*"
And the Commission does therefore acquit him the said *C. Shulken*, citizen.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A Glance at North Carolina—The Cape Fear Section—The Change of Aspect—Desolated Plantations—The Improvements in the River Counties—The General Material Condition—The Political Situation—Confiscation by State Legislature—Whites Aroused and Active—The Prospect—Local Politics.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2, 1867.—The aspect hereabouts is very greatly changed. Once the eye of the vistor was greeted, from the wharves, with a stretch of well cultivated rice fields, which for miles up and down the river on both sides presented a smiling landscape, and one upon which it was very pleasant to dwell. Now, however, all in the immediate vicinity of Wilmington is a vast picture of a terrible desolation. The devastation which was wrought by the war did not pass by here and leave this district of country unscathed ; for the deep scars are observable, no matter in what direction one turns. Plantations abandoned by their owners because of a lack of trained labor, are going to waste, and there seems to be a dark pall of ruin hanging over fields that once were radiant with the rich produce which sprang from the prolific soil.

The agricultural interests of New Hanover and Brunswick, formerly so important, are utterly prostrated, and the contribution to the commerce of this city, formerly drawn from this source, is entirely lost. It is not wonderful, therefore, that trade is duller than it was wont to be, and that business, once so flourishing, stagnates. But for the fortunate development of other resources in this immediate section of the country, Wilmington would sink into utter insignificance as a commercial centre, and its population could not be sustained. Such, luckily, is not the case, for while the hand of desolation fell heavily upon the region hereabouts, in the counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond and Anson there is manifested a greater activity, a loftier enterprise and a more general and profitable persevernace and industry than ever before, and as a consequence those counties, once reckoned among the poorest in the State, are sending to market great quantities of produce, and in a very considerable degree taking the place, by their contributions of rosin, turpentine, timber, lumber and cotton, of the rice growers of the lower Cape Fear, as supporters of the trade of Wilmington.—When the several works of internal improvement projected for the especial relief of Wilmington are completed, the loss, which is now so keenly felt, can be afforded, and the anticipations which have been entertained of a great future, may be possibly realized. But these works, especially the Charlotte Railroad, are not likely to be finished until the political situation grows more promising, for Northern capital will be needed to perfect these schemes, and there is no chance of obtaining assistance of that kind while the present feeling of uncertainty as to the political future continues. It is well known here that the negroes are bent upon the incorporation of confiscation provisions in the constitution if they can control the Convention, which will possibly be called and that they will so legislate as to impose the whole burden of taxation on the land owners, relieving polls and personal property of any assessment, and fears that they may be able to carry their menaces into execution are exerting a decidedly depressing effect ; but while such is the case, these apprehensions are inducing many whites, who had concluded not to register, to change thir minds, and the majority, already so large, will probably be, on this account, very heavily increased. Perhaps as many as fifteen thousand white votes will be brought out which otherwise would never have been secured. Even the extreme violence of hatred with which the negroes regard the other race is going to produce a good result.

A survey of the field induces the belief that there is very little danger of a similar display of negro organization and white disintegration as that which occurred in Virginia. The negroes here know that they are largely in the minority and will not enter upon the canvass with the same enthusiasm that their race have evinced in other States; and, besides, they are not very strongly united, the differences in the republican ranks being of such a marked character as to forbid the entertainment of an expectation that they can be reconciled. On the other hand, the whites are aroused and working with an earestness never paralleled, evincing an untiring and ambitious purpose to make a bold and powerful battle for the control of the State.

Many of the newspapers are urging a full registration of the white voting strength, and, then, that no opposition shall be made in the counties where the blacks are in the majority, hoping in this way to defeat a Convention by preventing a full polling of the negro vote, which would be the inevitable result of an excited canvass. Very generally this course will be pursued, and in this county especially, where the whites are outnumbered two to one. While in those counties where the negro vote preponderates no effort will be made, a very diffent policy will be pursued elsewhere and the election will be decidedly exciting. Where the strength of the parties is nearly balanced the stubbornest contest that has occurred for many years will assuredly be made. As the days appointed approach the fever of anxiety increases, and the people show their deep felt interest in the result. From the best information which I have been able to get I think that there will be no Convention, and if there is that it will be controlled by the Conservatives.

There is in the field in this county but one set of candidates—they are the nominees of the Radical party. The ticket is headed by General Joseph C. Abbott, and besides him has on it the name of S. S. Ashley, a Boston school teacher, and Geo. Mabson, a negro. This will most probably be the successful ticket, as there will hardly be any opposition. General Abbott is a fanatic of the Hunnicutt stripe, as is Ashley, whe has all the malignity but none of the intelligence or native force of the Virginia agitator, while the negro, Mabson, is a very respectable and moderate man, superior in many respects to either of his colleagues.

New Hanover county used to be represented by the Stranges, the Persons, the Ashes, the Cowans, the Halls, the McClammys and other distinguished men ; but negro supremacy has accomplished a revolution in the social and political status, and what has been will be no more forever.—*Sic transit gloria mundi !*

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Meeting of Congress—President's Message—Difficulties of the Adjourned Session—Legal Inconsistencies for Cabinet Consideration—The Troops in the Department of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It has been announced that the President is engaged upon a message to Congress, to be presented upon an early day to the adjourned session that convenes on the 21st instant. This announcement does not appear to have any valid foundation, There is, in fact, good reason for saying Mr. Johnson has not commenced the preparation of any such message, and that it is not well settled that he will communicate to Congress the information of the state of the Union, at all events until some time during the regular or December session.

It should be borne in mind that the November session can last but eleven days, including Sundays, and that there will be but nine working days before the regular constitutional December session must commence. The constitution provides that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Congress has not appointed a different day, but has enacted "that in addition to the present regular times of meeting, there shall be a meeting," etc. etc.

The coming November session must therefore adjourn by noon of Monday. December 2d, and commence a regular session at that hour. If the President shall have any measure that he deems necessary and expedient to recommend to Congress for their consideration, they will be communicated at about the usual period, probably in December.

Under the existing provisions of the laws there are several difficulties presented. If Congress shall pass an act even as early as the 21st day of November, the President cannot hold the bill for the constitutional term of ten days, during the November session, because after excluding Sundays, there can be but nine days left ; so, likewise, in the tenure of office law, which provides that the President shall report the suspensions of officers and appointments of their successors within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate. By the time that half of these twenty days shall have expired the November session must cease by limitation of law. Such are some of the legal inconsistencies which, it is argued, have resulted from the recent congressional legislation, and which, it is understood, are to be considered in Cabinet to-morrow, with the view of determining, if possible, what course the Executive shall adopt to best meet the requirements of the constitution and the purposes of late acts of Congress.

The report of General Grant, in answer to the inquiry of the President what number of troops are stationed within the Department of Washington, shows that the whole force amounts to but little over nineteen hundred men, all told, in the States of Maryland and Delaware, the District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia.

A man in Tennessee offers to bet $50,000 that he can whip Coburn and McCoole together; that he will knock McCoole down in the second round, blind Coburn in the third, decapitate McCoole on the eleventh, and disable both before the twelfth. His name is Gladden.